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BURNSIDE CONN

The CARPENTER

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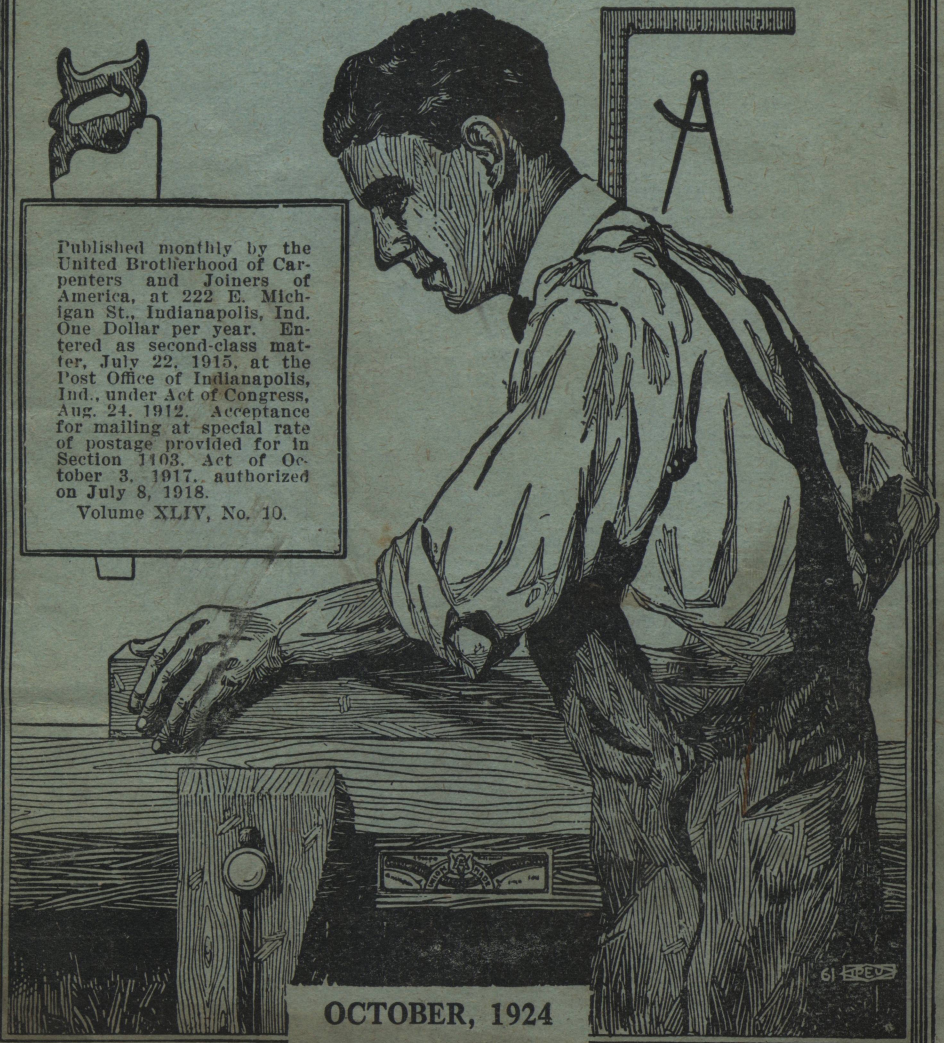

OCTOBER, 1924

How Sheetrock makes *good* walls *quickly*

Ques. How does Sheetrock save building time?

Ans. Because it comes in broad, rigid sheets all ready to be nailed to the joists and studs. It goes up quickly and easily. Trim and decoration immediately follow erection.

Ques. How are supports spaced for Sheetrock?

Ans. Set studding, joists and furring strips on standard 16-inch centers. Insert headers wherever wall-lengths and ceiling-lengths exceed Sheetrock lengths. For best results, all supports must stand straight and even.

Ques. How is a Sheetrock job started?

Ans. The ceiling is erected first, placing the sheets parallel with the joists. Sheetrock is applied full length up and down on all walls.

Ques. Will Sheetrock stand a "blow torch test"?

Ans. Yes, because it is made from gypsum rock—not wood, pulp or paper. The Underwriters' Laboratories have tested and approved Sheetrock for fire-resistance.

Ques. Where is Sheetrock being used?

Ans. Because of its quick application, permanence and economy, Sheetrock is being used in new buildings of all types; for lining attics, cellars and garages; repairing old walls; for partitions in offices and stores.

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Sheetrock is inspected and approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

The length of life of Plate Glass depends on its setting

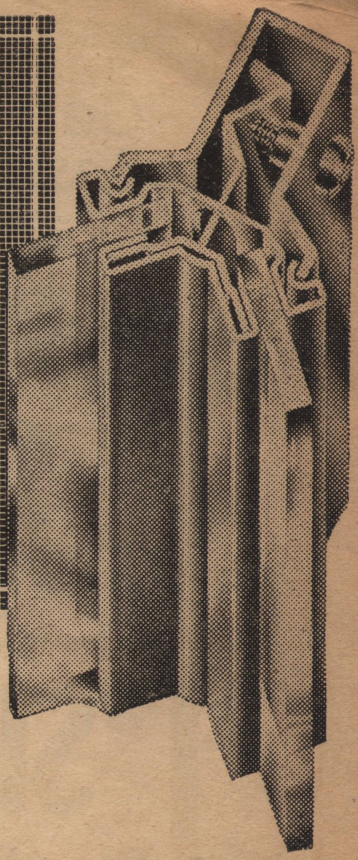

Plate glass today is far too expensive to gamble on methods of setting. The methods which obtained a generation ago are not now considered "in the running." Far-seeing business men do not take chances and architects, contractors and builders know that there are ways and means at hand to circumvent the destructive action of wind pressure, vibration, distortion and shocks which under old conditions would have meant ruin.

The Zouri method, approved by the Underwriters Laboratories, adds to the years of service of any plate glass window. It stands for a well defined economy and is an excellent preventative of waste.

Specify Zouri. It means maximum protection, not theoretical, but proved by the satisfactory service of Zouri windows in the finest buildings in the land.

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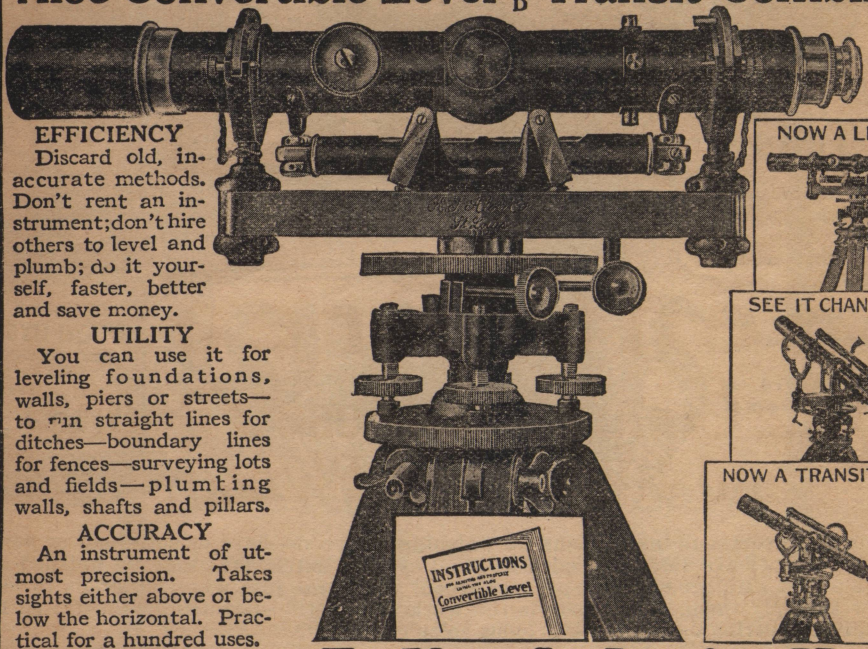

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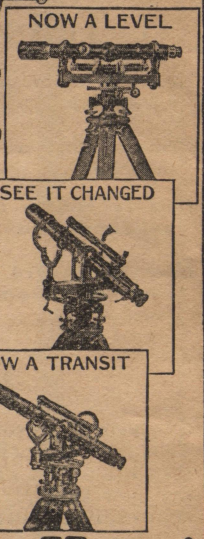

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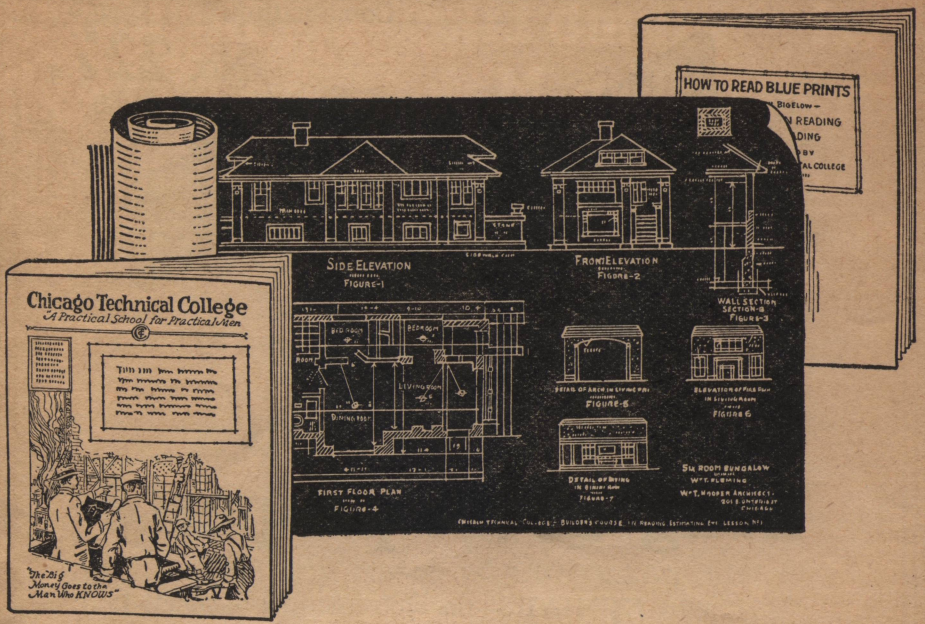

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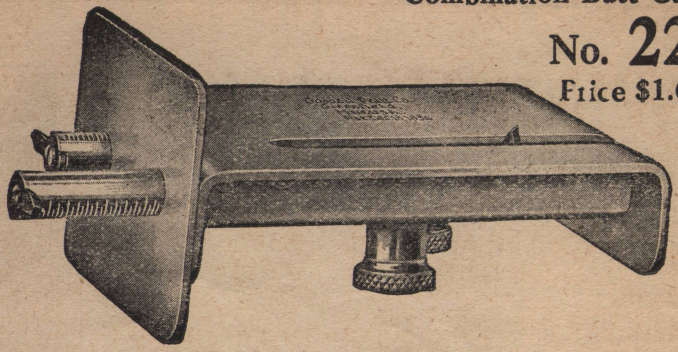

To help you hang doors properly

THAT'S the job of this Goodell-Pratt Butt Gauge. Also a big help in mortise work.

Made with three hardened, double-edge spurs. The spur on the back of the double-end bar can be adjusted as necessary to regulate the clearance.

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Mr. Punch says:
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They find a lot of home owners who have been waiting for someone to tell them what the house needs and how to do the jobs which will prevent their once well kept-up residence from going to the dogs.

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Cornell will do so many reconstruction and repair jobs that your imagination is the only limit.

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C-10

for WALLS

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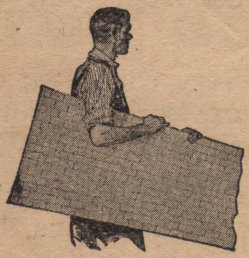
Fibre Wall Board



Beaver Tile Board

Beaver
Plaster Wall Board

Beaver
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BEAVER service is complete. It offers every type of material for Walls and for Roofs.

For Walls:—Beaver Fibre Wall Board, Beaver Plaster Wall Board, Beaver Tile Board, Beaver American Plaster, Partition Block and other Gypsum Products.

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No matter which of these Beaver Products you recommend and use, you can be sure it will give your customer unusually

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satisfactory service. Because each is built to the highest standard of quality. In the long run, that is the only kind of material it pays *you* to use. It means a better reputation for you and your work—and that means more jobs for you.

The quality of any Beaver Product is always uniform and dependable because the Beaver Products Company owns and controls its own spruce forests, gypsum mines, fibre mills, felt mills, asphalting plants, etc. Beaver Products are made entirely in Beaver Plants from Beaver Materials—it will pay you to pin your faith to them for wall and roof jobs.

Beaver
Vulcanite
Roll Roofing

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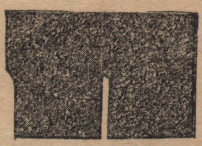
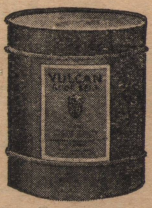
surfaced Shingles



Self-spacing Shingles



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For Re-roofing Use a *Re-roofing* Shingle

Don't put a light-weight shingle over an old roof. Tell your customers why they ought to buy Beaver Re-roofing shingles—big, thick, tough, fire-safe slabs designed especially to be laid right over old shingles.

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Every builder ought to have these booklets and be prepared to give his customers expert advice on wall and roof materials. Mail the coupon and we'll send them free. We'll also send you a carpenter's apron. And we'll explain how we are helping builders by supplying them with letterheads, folders, signs, etc. Let us explain this service and you'll know why builders everywhere are hooking up with Beaver Products.

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Beaver Plaster Wall Board
and Plaster Products

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Gentlemen: Please send me following books with samples:

- ☐ "Style in Roofs"
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SARGENT

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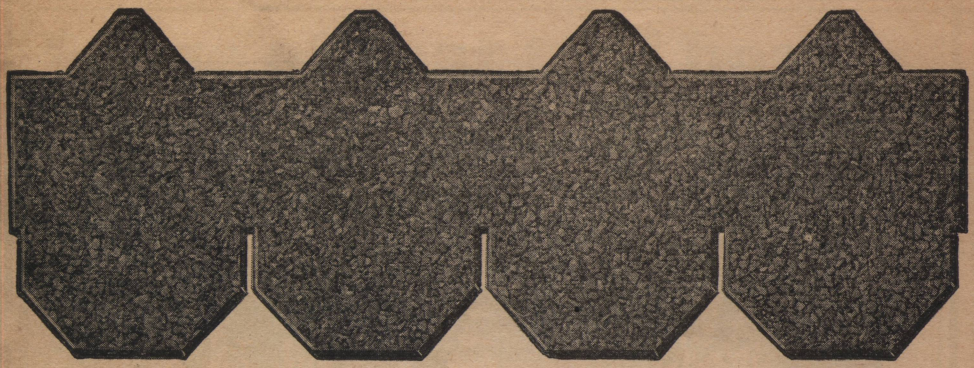
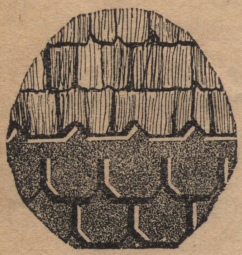


Remember——!



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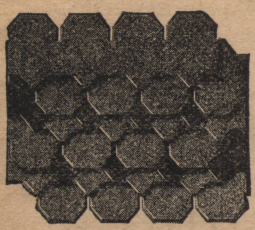
Ruberoid Octab Strip-shingles will give your customer 50% more protection beneath the cut-outs. They are attractive, *economical* and of unsurpassed wearing quality.

On old roofs—

Ruberoid Octabs can be safely laid *right over the old wood shingles*, thus avoiding the hard, dirty job of removing them.



Ruberoid Octabs can be laid in various attractive patterns.

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Ruberoid Octabs can be laid in various attractive patterns in single or mixed colors. This is a feature possessed by no other form of shingle.

In your spare time see the owners of homes in your town that need reroofing and explain the advantages of Ruberoid Octab Strip-shingles. Send us the coupon below for information which will help you get this business.

There is but one Ruberoid. Look for the Man on the Label.

RU-BER-OID

OCTAB STRIP-SHINGLE

Carpenter

The RUBEROID Co.,
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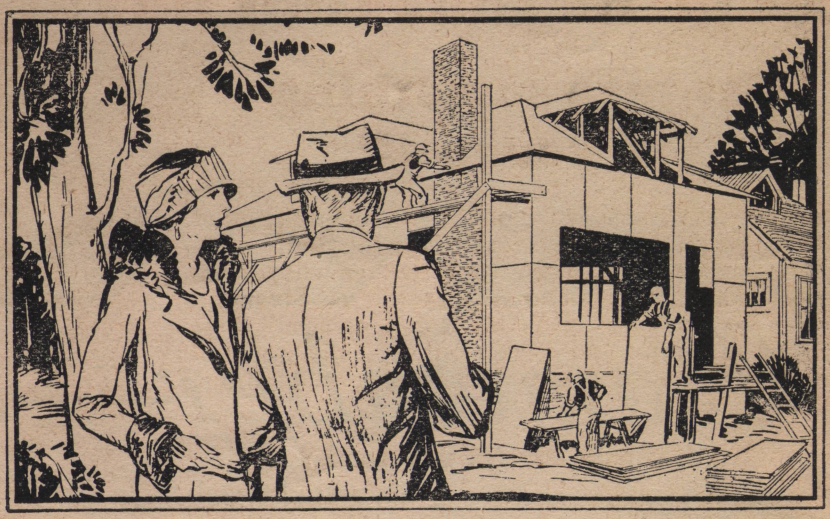
GENTLEMEN: Kindly send me samples and literature describing Ruberoid Octab Strip-shingles.

Name..... Address.....



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There's no time and no material wasted in sheathing the walls and in insulating the roof with Celotex. It saws readily and nails direct to studs, rafters and headers.

The qualities of Celotex are even more surprising than the ease of handling it.

With the insulating value of cork, Celotex makes a house cool in summer and cheap to heat in winter. It cuts fuel bills a fourth to a third.

Celotex makes a stronger wall than wood sheathing and when in place generally costs less than the materials it has replaced.

Recommend Celotex to your clients. Give them better homes with less trouble to you.

Use Celotex as sheathing, as roof insulation, as plaster base. Give quality with speed.

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Celotex is used for sheathing instead of wood; for plaster base, roof insulation, sound deadener and exterior finish.

Stock sizes: Thickness 7-16 in.; width 4 ft.; lengths 8 ft. to 12 ft. Weight about 60 lbs. per 100 sq. ft.

CELOTEX

INSULATING LUMBER

THERE IS A USE FOR CELOTEX IN EVERY BUILDING

Let go of that tool box!

Get into something for yourself!

Nobody ever made any money working for the other fellow. When you get into something for yourself and become your own boss, then and only then will you begin to make big money and get somewhere. Six men's pay can be earned as an "American Universal" floor surfacing contractor and it takes only a small amount of money to get started. Experience and special training are not required.

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Nothing succeeds like success, you know, Mr. Carpenter. And you ought to get a strangle hold on this slippery old fellow, "success" as soon as possible. Don't fool yourself into thinking that *your* eight hours a day are only worth $6.00 or $7.00. Do you know that you can make from $25.00 to $40.00 a day in an enjoyable way? Just put your faith into an "American Universal" Floor Surfacing Machine. Man! You can't realize the opportunity there is in the floor surfacing business until you try it yourself. And we don't know of anyone who has seriously put his heart into this game who didn't succeed, and succeed in a large way. Your success means our success. We *want* you to make big money and *help you* do it.

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Floor surfacing is interesting work in a new and uncrowded field. Every new floor must be surfaced; every old floor represents a resurfacing job for you. We show you how to get the work, in fact, help you in every way to get started right and make money.

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TEAR OFF HERE AND MAIL IT NOW!

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.,
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Gentlemen: Please send without obligation to me, complete information and literature on your proposition.

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Can you look at this tool and not want it?

Millers Falls Spiral Ratchet Screw Driver No. 61

WITH three blades and three ways of working, it does everything a screw driver can. It's new, it's a Millers Falls tool—it does its work better than it was ever done before. It's about as useful—and handsome and valuable and generally interesting—a tool as you could own.

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Meet the new members of the family — with the Automatic Return.

No. 61 has two brothers—No. 62 (larger) and No. 67 (smaller). The new cousins—Nos. 610, 620, 670—correspond in design, with the addition of a spring in the handle. With this extra feature of automatic return they work like an automatic drill — life-savers for "one hand" jobs. You don't have to hold the chuck. Special chuck and drills can be furnished for drilling small holes.

Three blades of different sizes furnished with each tool.

Here's what you see when you examine No. 61 and his family.

A beautiful tool in design and finish. Highly polished on smooth surfaces; good knurling where needed.

Three actions—right or left spiral; right or left ratchet; plain screw driver.

Three blades—easily inserted, with positive lock; easily removed.

New and unique design of shifter for right and left spiral or rigid action. Quick and positive action.

Locking collar on shoulder of spiral makes it a ratchet screw driver.

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SINCE 1868

Larger FACE —easier to drive nails
Shorter NECK —gives better balance
Knife-edge CLAWS —pull headless nails
PLUMB TAKE-UP WEDGE
PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
A TURN OF THE SCREW TIGHTENS THE HANDLE

. . . and the head *stays tight*

YOU can *feel* the joy of using a Plumb Nail Hammer, with the red handle and the black head.

Your Plumb sets right, hefts right and swings true. Face, neck and claws are different, to make your work easier.

And the head stays tight. Your troubles with loose handles are gone—forever. For the Plumb Patent Take-up Wedge retightens the handle with a turn of the screw.

You can get your Plumb Hammer wherever good carpenters trade.

Price, $1.30 (except in Far West and in Canada)

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Red Handle Black Head

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Color Combination registered as trade mark in U. S. Patent Office

PLUMB

DOUBLE LIFE

Hammers Hatchets Files Sledges Axes

How Henry Disston Made

"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

TODAY or tomorrow, perhaps, you will buy a saw. Before you buy any saw, you will want to know the story of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use."

In 1840 Henry Disston opened his own saw shop, in a cellar in Philadelphia. Carpenters then wanted foreign-made saws. Henry Disston knew he had to make saws better than any ever made before.

He himself, fired his furnace, tempered his saws, smithed, ground, set and filed them.

Around him he gathered men and trained them in his own methods. First he made saws with his own hands; then he made saw makers.

Carpenters—the men who make their living by using saws—told one another to get a saw with Disston's name on it. Before long, even Europe was sending to Disston for saws

Finer workmanship was impossible, but better steel for saws was possible.

So Disston in 1855 made his own steel—the first crucible saw steel ever made in America.

And Disston Saws of Disston steel won the world! The Disston Hand Saw is known everywhere as "The Saw Most Carpenters Use."

Henry Disston's spirit lives on in the Disston Saw Works.

First his sons and then his grandsons served apprenticeships in the shops. They worked side by side with the sons and grandsons of the men who learned saw-making from Henry Disston himself.

The Disstons make saws today after the ideals set by Henry Disston. As long as there is a Disston left, the Disston standard will be maintained.

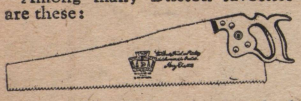
For the Disston Hand Saw that you buy must run true, cut clean and fast, and stay sharp. It must be made to suit your hand, and balanced right to aid your arm. It must give you a life-time of faithful service.

Ask Disston. Whatever you saw, in wood, metal, bone, fibre, or other material, Disston has the saws for you.

Ask us about them.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Among many Disston favorites are these:



Disston D-8. The world's standard for all-around work.

Disston D-115, the finest saw that Disston makes. For those who want the utmost in finish and service.

Disston D-23. For those who want a narrow blade. 1¾" wide at point, 6¼" at butt.

Disston No. 12. Extra tempered. Ground one gauge thinner, for special clearance. A favorite straight-back, full-width saw.

Your hardware dealer has the right Disston Saw for your special work.

DISSTON

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XLIV—No. 10.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1924

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

That the open shop is now favored by the Stanley Manufacturing Company of New Britain, Conn., who manufacture a number of carpenter's tools, known as the Stanley tools, was a declaration recently made by Mr. Stanley, Jr., an officer of the company at a conference held with Representative Charles N. Kimball and Business Agent McGrath at the plant of the company. This concern is constructing a large building at New Britain. The contractor is the Aberthaw Company of Boston. Non-union carpenters were found on the job. On complaint of Messrs. Kimball and McGrath, as representatives of our organization, Mr. Stanley arranged the conference, and to their astonishment made the above declaration.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE CARPENTERS' COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA AND CARPENTERS' HALL

(By Frank Duffy.)

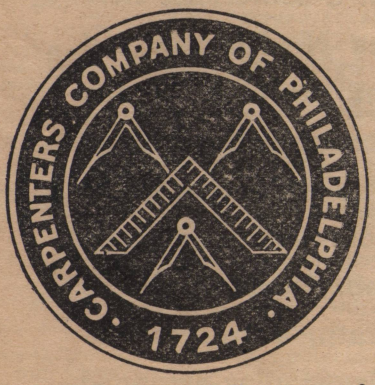
IN 1724, the "Carpenters Company of Philadelphia" was founded. Its membership consisted of both master and journeymen carpenters. The objects of the company, as specified in its articles of incorporation, were much after the style of the old guilds. They were:

1st. To obtain instruction in the science of architecture.

2nd. To assist such of its members, or the wives or children of members, as should be by accident in need of support.

3rd. To adopt such a system of measurement and prices that everyone concerned in building may have the value of his money and every workman the worth of his labor.

At that time, the term "master carpenter" was practically synonymous with that of journeyman. A feeling of common interest prevailed among masters and journeymen. The master was usually little removed in worldly goods and independence from the journeyman.



Seal of Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia.

This bond of common interest and the necessity to form some sort of organization to protect trade secrets, standardize working conditions and wages, and place the trade on a footing to meet the changing industrial conditions, was the reason why the company was formed.

Among the first results obtained, was the fixing of a uniform scale of prices, similar to the working rules of the Local Unions of the present day, through the establishment of a book of prices, according to which carpentry work was thereafter appraised.

"On the most equitable principles so that the workmen should have a fair recompense for their labor, and the owner receive the worth of his money."

The By-Laws of the company provided that:

"There shall be a committee on the Book of Prices, consisting of five members, whose duty it shall be to fix a price on all new-fashioned carpenter work that may be introduced from time to time. It shall be the duty of said committee to settle any differences that may arise in the measurement and valuation of carpenters' work, between carpenters and their employers, or between members of the company measuring work together, and their decision shall be binding on the parties as respects the price of said work."

This Book of Prices was to be kept private among the members themselves; the law providing that:

"Should a member show it to any person who is not a member, he shall pay, for the first offense, $5; for the second offense, a further sum of $10, and for the third offense, expulsion."

It is interesting to note that something resembling the "Union," or as it is inaccurately called, the "Closed" shop, was maintained by the company, for members were not allowed to accept less than the established scale of prices, or to be concerned in such work with non-members under pain of expulsion.

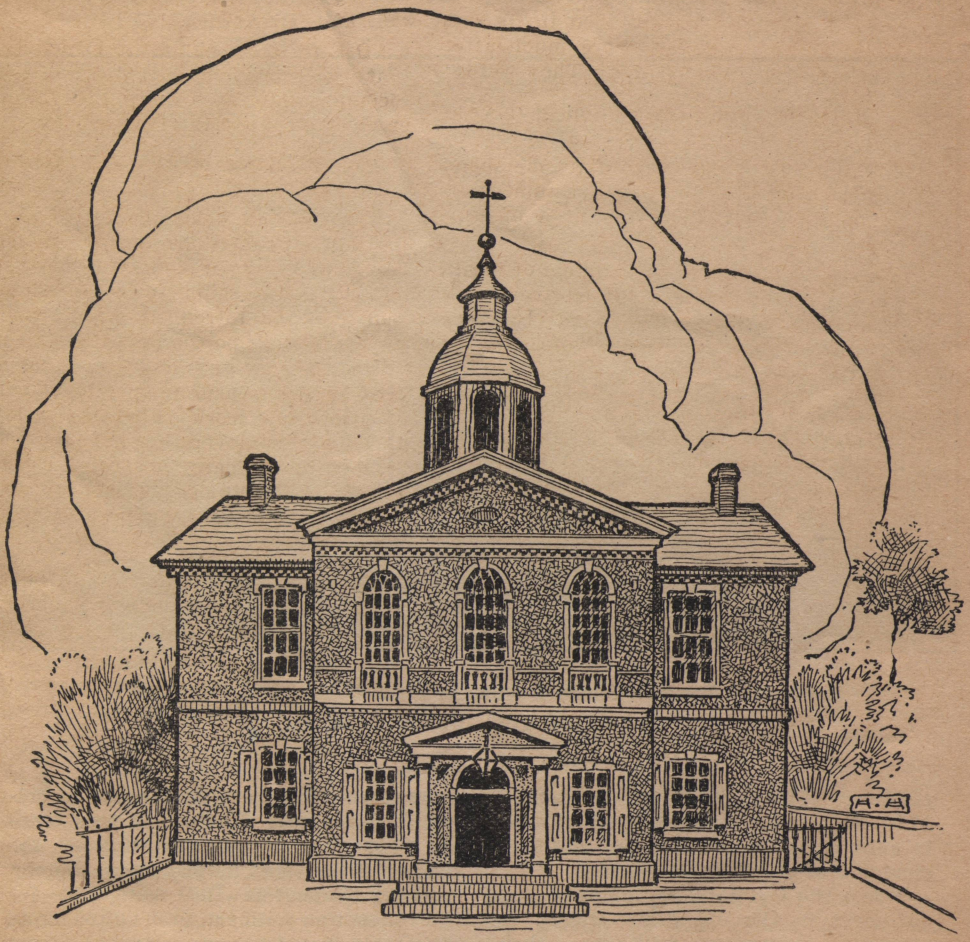
The By-Laws also specified that:

"Any member, widow, or minor children of a member, being in reduced circumstances, making application to the managing committee, they may relieve him, her or them at their discretion in any sum not exceeding $40. It shall be the duty of the managing committee, on the application of any widow for quart-

erly allowance, to appoint two of their members to examine the case and if it shall appear to the committee that the net annual income of such widow does not exceed $400 per annum, they shall place her on the list of widows for quarterly allowance. But when a greater amount shall be needed than the quarterly allowance specified by the By-Laws, they shall lay a statement of the case before the company for its determination. The quarterly allowance to widows shall be $30; to superannuated members, double that amount."

The beneficial features of the company corresponded closely with those of a modern trade union in death donations, membership superannuation, and in social duties, such as helping unemployed members, relieving those in distress, visiting the sick, and burying the dead.

Toward the middle of the century, when the organization had been firmly established, the building of a hall became an object of much interest. In 1768, a lot on Chestnut St. was purchased, but no definite action was taken in erecting a building until 1770, when it was agreed that each member subscribe for shares in the amount of four pounds each. The plans were then prepared and approved and the building started on the 5th day of February, 1770. It was so far completed in 1771 that the annual meeting of the company was held in it. The building was not entirely completed until 1792. It is situated on Chestnut St., between Third and Fourth Sts., in



Old Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

the business district of Philadelphia. It is a quaint old brick building with a low tower of colonial style of architecture and is in a splendid state of preservation, and is now looked upon as one of the "historic land marks" of the nation. Its hall was freely used in the beginning of the revolution, and it was there that all the Colonial Congress meetings were held prior to the Declaration of Independence. It was there, on September 5, 1774, that action was taken which finally culminated in the freedom and independence of the thirteen colonies.

When the Continental Congress could not meet in the old State House, the patriotic carpenters willingly offered their hall as a meeting place and it was gladly accepted. Its fitness for the purpose appealed to the delegates.

John Adams, in his "Journal of Correspondence," says:

"It is a spacious hall, and above there is a chamber with an excellent library, a convenient chamber opposite to this, and a long entry where gentlemen may walk."

It was there the frame work of our national independence was planned; it was there the historic declaration of colonial rights was drafted; it was there in 1787 that the Constitution of the United States was agreed upon, thereby making Carpenters' Hall memorable for its connection with the first united effort to obtain a redress of grievances from the mother country, which changed a loose league of separate colonies into a powerful, united nation.

Invocation By Rev. Jacob Duche, At First Continental Congress In Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

George Washington

"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. It is ever in danger. Now from foreign enmity — now from internal strife—at other times, as now, from the growth of corruption—irreverence for right as right, materialism, defiling everything, destroying true manhood, disgusting the good and competent with public affairs, and leaving the state to be managed and directed by cunning incompetency, seeking and using place for profit, scoffing at duty—in a word, from moral rottenness."

Prepare in leisure to use in haste.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1924

Telling the Old, Old Story

TRADE journals voicing the interests of building trades employers all over the country are singing one song in unison just now. They all claim that what they consider the high wages of building trades mechanics are the main cause of present building costs. They quote figures to show that material costs have declined, and then proceed to contend that wages also should go down.

They are steadily hammering away at this argument, but no space is available in their press to show the effect on building costs of inflated real estate prices, money interest, land transfer charges, and the other numerous impositions; none of which contribute a single process, even of the simplest character to the erection of a building.

The whole burden of their song is piled on to the back of the workman. But Dr. John M. Gries, chief of the division of building and housing of the Department of Commerce, after a careful survey of building conditions all over the United States, gives it as his opinion that labor charges account for only 26 per cent of the construction cost of the average house.

The other costs he divides as follows: Building materials, 29.3 per cent; land, 19 per cent; contractor, 12.6 per cent; financing, 6.7 per cent; architect and real estate fees, 6.4 per cent.

We do not remember a time when the wages of the worker were not blamed for the cost of production being too high, in the opinion of employers generally. But what has gone by is not worth worrying about. The main point in the present situation is, that a concerted effort is being made to create the impression that wages must go down, in the hope that, with the effect of winter, the coming spring will see reductions.

But wages will not suffer if organization is maintained. We are not prepared to make the question one of intricate figure juggling, designed to cheat the worker out of his hard won rights. Our business is to keep up our organization to the pitch where it got us what we have. That's the only way we shall hold it. Nickel-splitting discussions about building costs are not started for our benefit.

Take Heed From This

DURING the four year period covered by the report of General Treasurer Neale to our General Convention last month, it was shown that no less than 324 death or disability claims had been disapproved because the member at the time affliction came upon him was not in good standing because his dues had not been paid up.

In all these cases, it can be said without doubt that very inconvenient loss, if not actual suffering was caused as the result of this negligence. And the added pity of it is that it usually falls

on those nearest and dearest to a member, and to whom he would not desire to cause sorrow or pain, if it were within his power to prevent it.

The general law of our Brotherhood is made and sanctioned by referendum vote of our membership. It is the full and most complete expression of democracy in the ordering of the affairs of our organization, which it is possible to have. This law says that when a man owes a sum equal to three months dues he shall stand suspended from right to participate in the donation benefits of our Brotherhood.

This law of our Brotherhood was written by the votes of the membership of the Brotherhood. It is the duty of the General Officers to administer the law as it has been written by the membership. And when a claim comes in where a member has fallen out of good standing the General Treasurer has no recourse except to disapprove it.

We recall perfectly well that we have dealt with this matter in one way or another in the pages of "The Carpenter" before. And it is likely that some day we shall do so again, for it seems to be a subject on which constant warning and reminder is needed. And with these figures of the General Treasurer before us, it seemed that such an object lesson should not be allowed to go by, without attention being called to, and the remedy for it pointed out.

So, once again! When a member owes a sum equal to, or more than three months dues, he is out of good standing. No claim made by him, or on his behalf, for disability or death benefits could be honored by the General Treasurer. To get back into good standing, he must pay up all dues owing, also his dues for the month in which he pays up the back dues. Three months after that date he is back in good standing, if he keeps his dues paid up in the meantime.

While we are on this subject it may be just as well to call attention to 59 other claims which were turned down. These were cases of men who had at some time previous to their claim, dropped more than six months behind in their dues. But some Local Union, or financial-secretary, had thought they were doing that man a kindness by accepting dues from him, after the six months' lapse.

These cases were only eligible to the benefits of the Brotherhood by rejoining as new members, after they had fallen in arrears six months. The kindly intent of the Local Union or the officer was misdirected, and when the time came that the member needed the benefit, their action had kept him out of line for it. There is no need to dwell on the misery and actual privation which may arise out of neglect of this business of a man keeping his dues paid up. The warning and the remedy are both simple and plain enough for anyone to understand. The only certain thing about this life is the uncertainty of it. So, keep your dues paid up.

Where Monthly Per Capita Goes

ONE of the most interesting items of information in the report of the General Treasurer at our Convention last month, was contained in a few lines of type. But in those few lines we learned where approximately one half of the 40 cents per member per month paid into our General Fund goes to. It is required to take care of our death and disability claims and obligations.

The report showed that it takes 15½ cents net, per member per month, to meet legimate death and disability claims. Note that we say "net," for that does not include anything for clerk hire, supplies, rent, heat, and the general overhead expenses involved in keeping this department in running order. When that is all taken into account, the cost runs up to approximately 20 cents out of the 40 cents per capita paid in each month to our General Fund on each member through our Local Unions.

During the four years ending June 30 last we paid out $2,189,521.39 in death and disability claims. That is an average of $547,380.35 each year, or $45,615.03 per month, or $1,520.50 per day. These figures are of accurate and unchallengable record. They represent half of that portion of each member's dues which goes into our General Fund, and it should be worth while for every Local Union to have them on hand as information for members.

It is also worth while to realize, and always remember that, out of the remaining 20 cents per member per month all the other work of the General Office, in the matter of administration, the financing of trade movements and organizing campaigns, the frugal handling of funds so that our reserves are profitable

while dormant but easily realizable if needed; these and a thousand and one things all have to be taken care of out of that 20 cents.

Yet it is no rare thing to hear members kick in Local Union meetings about the per capita tax to the General Office. A little study of what other unions with much smaller membership than ours do in this respect, leads one to the opinion that were it not for our numerical strength it would long ago have been impossible to get along with our existing fiscal policy. We get more for the small per capita tax we pay than any other union.

The Work Is Never Ended

THE purposes for which a union meeting is held are not all fulfilled by the mere collection of dues, plodding through routine business, and taking care of matters of current importance. A union meeting should have an educative side and value, based on the past, with the future welfare of the order as its objective.

Any union which amounts to anything in numbers and influence, must of necessity have a history at the back of it. And the fact that it has become the institution it has, is proof that its development is packed full with experiences and lessons. If these are allowed to lie dormant, they become nothing better than musty archives, instead of adding tried and seasoned strength to the efforts of those who are to carry on the work of the union, after those who participated in those early struggles have passed on.

New members, and the youth coming into the movement, do not know about the struggles and work which were required to build up the organization they have joined. Now, with Winter ahead, any Local Union would find that it would pay from every standpoint to set aside a portion of the meeting time, as often as current business made possible, for the purpose of set speeches or informal talks from older members on these topics.

A trade union is not merely a cold frame-work of rules for collecting dues and finding jobs for members. It is either a living thing, vibrant with the warm spirit of fraternity whetted to a super-keen edge by common craft interest, or it is only half doing its job. That's why in its larger vision it looks to the care of its disabled; seeks to provide for the declining years of needy members; and for their decent laying to rest when their life's journey is ended.

To the member with years of standing in the organization these things all go without saying, and are taken for granted. He is solid as a rock in his loyalty. But he cannot afford to forget that there is new material continually coming on, and that he has a duty to perform, in seeing that he does his share to instil into the new member a knowledge of that fine conception of his own membership, which is such a source of solid pride and satisfaction to him.

Then again, the economic aspect of the workday world in which he has to struggle for his bread, is ever changing. It takes trained and skilled observation, to truly interpret the meaning from the standpoint of a worker's interest, of a lot that is going on around us. And the floor of a trade union is one of the best places for discussion of such matters in a general way. It has unlimited usefulness.

No finer training ground for speakers could be got than this. It combines the two elements of a helpful any sympathetic audience, together with any number of well informed critics, whose attentions will never be tinged with spite or unkindness. For, taken number for number, a gathering of a hundred trade unionists will contain more men well informed on the subject of economics and affairs generally than any other gathering of equal numbers.

So, to make union meetings in the winter time more profitable, interesting and educational, it is good business from time to time to arrange for the discussion of one or another of those problems which are of special interest in the building up of the union, and the instruction of new comers in the deeper things which are embodied in the conception which lies at the foundation of the institution.

"As far as labor costs go, there also is abundant testimony offered that stability rules there. No marked wage fluctuations, either upward or downward, are in sight."—"The American Contractor," September 6, 1924.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
Bradentown, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Excerpts From Reports of General Officers to Twenty-first General Convention

From Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove.

The report dealt in detail with the work of the office of the First General Vice-President as provided for in our Constitution and Laws. The report, in part said:

"This office being the parent body from which the usage of our Label grows, we are, of course, vitally interested in what is commonly termed the Inside Men or Mill Locals, from the time of their chartering onward and we are always endeavoring by every means possible to promote their interest and improve their conditions in order that they may continue to grow and prosper, for only through their progress can the Trade-Mark of our Brotherhood reach out into the world."

Further along in the report, was included a carefully prepared table, showing the number of union and non-union mills, in the various states and provinces, together with an approximate estimate of the numbers of the union and non-union men employed therein, and the rates of wages paid. The net result of this statistical survey was set forth in the following paragraph which said;

"The average wages paid in union mills to our members is $6.81 per day, while that of the non-union millman is $4.68 per day, or in most cases he works an hour or so longer than the member of our Brotherhood for $2.13 less money. In other words, generally speaking, a member of our organization receives almost 46 per cent more for his labor than does the average non-union man working in the mills, and doing the same class of work. If all the non-union millmen in the country could suddenly be made to realize this one important fact, our membership would certainly show a decided increase within a very short period of time. This is a fact worth remembering and should prove very beneficial in inducing the non-union men employed on the "inside" to become members of our Brotherhood if presented to them in the right manner."

A substantial portion of the report was devoted to our Union Label, the right to use which is directed from the office of the First General Vice-President. As in the case of the mills, the activities of the Label were also set forth in similar statistical tables, showing at a glance where progress had been made, or otherwise. A word of guidance was included too, as follows :

"During the past few years this office has been put to no little inconvenience and trouble

on account of some of our Local Unions and District Councils making it a practice to take up Labels that had previously been granted to some firm in their district without consulting this office. While they did not intentionally do wrong in depriving the firm of the use of the Label, as most cases warranted such action being taken when it was done, yet they would in a short time grant the stamp to some other firm and fail to notify this office of same, with the result that we continued to list and recommend firms that were unfair, and at the same time deny recognition to firms that had been granted the use of our Label locally. Therefore, before any action is taken towards either granting or depriving a firm of the use of our Label this office should always be consulted."

Dealing with the present legal aspect of our Label the report said:

"The Federal Law then as it stands does not permit us to register in our present form and inasmuch as this is the case and we do not intend to eliminate the words "Union Made" from our Label, the only other thing to do is to have the law so amended that it does give the right to voluntary unincorporated trade unions to register their Label with the words "Union Made" therein, because we believe we exercise sufficient proprietary rights, which should entitle us to protection and registration, especially from the fact that every State in the Union gives us this protection."

The work of advertising our Label has also been carried on vigorously during the past four years, the sum of $5,359.96 having been expended for that purpose, almost twice as much as in the 1916-20 period.

It is also the constitutional duty of the First General Vice-President to pass upon all proposed By-Laws and Trade Rules of our Local Unions. Touching upon this part of the work of the office the report said in part:

"During the period of time covered by this report I have passed upon 2,241 sets of laws presented this office for approval. Of this number 1,865 came from Local Unions, 310 from District Councils, 45 from State Councils, 20 from Ladies' Auxiliary Unions, and 1 from a State Council of Ladies' Auxiliary Unions. From my decisions on all these laws as passed upon only one Local Union saw fit to take an appeal to our General Executive Board, and my decision in this case was sustained. This Local Union did not carry their appeal to the Convention, consequently there are no appeals from my decisions pending before this body."

The report dealt with many other matters of important interest to our members, and the future of our Brotherhood. Space here does not permit of more extended reference. But it is timely to remind readers that a number of copies of the printed reports of the proceedings of the convention go to each Local Union. Members desirous of going further into these various matters should avail themselves of the use of these reports.

From the Report of General Secretary Frank Duffy

The report, covering the four year period ending June 30, 1924, revealed in extensive detail the vast amount of work entailed in carrying on the business side of the activities of the General Office, as well as the most complete information relative to numbers and every other feature of the membership roster of the Brotherhood. Referring to the membership roll on the above date it said:

Organization

"On that date the United Brotherhood consisted of 2,173 Local Unions, 143 District Councils, 25 State Councils, 2 Provincial Councils and 122 Ladies' Auxiliary Unions.

Membership

"In the 2,173 Local Unions we had a membership in good standing on June 30, 1924, of 327,574; and in arrears, 22,817; making an actual membership, June 30, 1924, of 350,391.

Recapitulation

Reports in show	305,396
Reports out	16,172
Charter members, June 1924	153
Clearance cards granted...June, 3,894	
Clearance cards deposited. June, 2,024	
Clearance cards unaccounted for, June	1,870
Clearance cards granted...May, 4.091	
Clearance cards deposited..May, 2,181	
Clearance cards unaccounted for, May	1,910
Clearance cards granted..April, 4.135	
Clearance cards deposited. April, 2,385	
Clearance cards unaccounted for, April	1,750
Depreciation in Financial Secretary's Reports	
Double deductions	280
Reports starting with less than the prior month ended	43
Membership in good standing June 30, 1924	327,574
Membership in arrears June 30, 1924	22,817
Total	350,391
Honorary members (not included in above)	15,525

Then followed in detail the list of unions organized, lapsed and consolidated, month by month, showing at a glance the condition of the Brotherhood in this respect at any given date. It also showed that there were 122 Local Ladies' Auxiliaries, with a total reported membership of 2,469.

The number of Local Unions in each State, their membership in good standing, together with those in arrears, and the total membership in each State were set forth under a heading for that purpose. This group of statistics showed at a glance the strength of the Brotherhood in the various localities. The member-

ship in each one of the seven districts was also given.

The section dealing with the reports of Financial Secretaries to the General Office, and audits was as follows:

Financial Secretary's Monthly Reports to the General Office

"Although Financial Secretaries are required to make a monthly report to the General Secretary, we are sorry to say that an average of one hundred and fifty fail to do so. Yet we are required by Paragraph A, Section 13, of the Constitution to keep a record of all members of the United Brotherhood, beneficial, semi-beneficial and non-beneficial; also those owing three months' dues, dropped, deceased, resigned or expelled. From the date one report is missing the membership of that union is incorrect and incomplete, for the reason that we do not know who were initiated during the month, who were admitted on clearance cards, who were granted clearance cards, who went in arrears and who squared up. The fine of $2.00 against a Financial Secretary does not adjust the membership. In fact after the fine is paid we are again compelled to ask him to be good enough to send us the missing report so as to have the records of the members complete. We are willing at all times to cancel this fine, provided we get the report.

"Another cause of discrepancies is the repetition of the Financial Secretaries in reporting members in arrears who have not squared up in the meantime; also those granted clearance cards who apply for a renewal of same and in such instances deducting for them, whereas they were deducted for previously, thus causing an apparent decrease in membership, whereas the membership should stand as it originally was.

"Still another cause is the failure of the Financial Secretaries to allow full tax on members reported squaring up, as provided for in Paragraph E, Section 44, of our General Laws. When a member pays part of his arrearages, and does not pay for the current month, he still remains in arrears and should not be reported to the General Office until he squares up in full, and then per capita tax should be allowed for him for the months he was in arrears.

"Then, again, sometimes Secretaries not only deduct for a member when he goes three months in arrears, but also deduct for him when he is suspended, in violation of that part of Paragraph E, Section 44, which specifies that:

" 'He shall be reported as suspended, but not again deducted from the membership.'

"Cases of this kind are known as double deductions, and the membership is thereby reduced from its actual number in good standing.

"The application blanks of all members initiated and the clearance cards of all members admitted should accompany the report. In the past, quite a number of Secretaries have been negligent in this respect, thereby causing an unnecessary amount of correspondence which could have been avoided if Secretaries would only do their duty.

Audits

"Owing to the discrepancies herein referred to, it often occurs that Local Unions do not know whether they are paying on more or less than their right membership, and in order to adjust same it becomes necessary to send out blank membership rolls asking for the name of each member, date of initiation, date of birth, date when last dues were paid, when three months in arrears and when squared up. Then an audit is made at the General Office with the records on file and a report in detail is sent the Local Union showing the standing of the members and the per capita tax due.

" From July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1924, 1,059 such audits were made. It will be surprising to learn that through these audits we collected back tax amounting to $11,224.35. There is still outstanding $2.613.95 which is in process of collection, making a total of $13,838.30.

It is the custom of the General Secretary each year in August to publish a supplement to "The Carpenter" for that month, containing detailed information as to rates of wages in the various cities, towns and localities, hours of labor, meeting places, etc. The report stated that up to July 10th, last, not more than 50 per cent of this information had been received. And as that was the date of preparing the August "Carpenter" for publication, it was decided to defer publication of the supplement, and the recommendation was made that it be issued in October.

There followed a section dealing with "The Carpenter," in which the General Secretary said:

Our Official Monthly Journal, "The Carpenter"

"We receive complaints from time to time that members are not receiving our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that the cause for this is due to several reasons:

"1. That a complete list of the members with their addresses has never been supplied us.

"2. That while the Financial Secretary gives us the names of those admitted to the union in his monthly report, he fails to give us their home address.

"3. In some cases the address given is 'General Delivery' and when not called for, the Postmaster returns the Journal to us.

"4. In other cases the address given is 'Carpenters' Headquarters,' 'Carpenters' Hall,' 'Labor Hall,' 'Labor Temple,' 'C. L. U. Headquarters,' etc., which means that the member must go to these places to get his Journal. Failing to do so the Journal will be disposed of as waste material.

"5. When members move they fail to notify us of change in their address and this is one of the many causes why they do not get the Journal.

"6. Approximately 5,000 members are continually out on undeposited clearance cards and unless they leave a forwarding address they will not receive the Journal.

"If members would see to it that their correct address is sent the General Office these complaints would be eliminated.

"In order to avoid further complaints we issued in the beginning of the year the following letter to the Recording Secretary of each and every Local Union, since which the complaints have materially decreased.

" 'Dear Sir and Brother:

" 'If any of the members of your Local Union are not receiving our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," be good enough to insert the name and address of each of these members on the enclosed sheet and return it to us as soon as possible.

" 'If in the future complaints are made that our Journal is not received, please notify us at once, giving the name and address of the member so complaining and we will see that the Journal is sent. It is our desire that each member receive the Journal promptly and regularly every month, but to do so we must have your co-operation.

" 'Fraternally yours,
"FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,' "

Dealing with the subject of the writing of the history of the United Brotherhood, the report said:

History

"At the last General Convention I reported the progress made in compiling the history of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. At that time I covered the period from the Colonial Days up to the Fifth General Convention, held in Detroit, Mich., in 1888.

"During the past four years I have worked as assiduously as I possibly could, with the result that I am now up to the Seventeenth General Convention, held in Washington, D. C., in 1912. I am sorry that I am not able to report the work completed, but when you take into consideration the duties devolving on the General Secretary, I think you will feel satisfied that at least I tried my best to finish the work assigned me two conventions ago. Of course, you will have to bear in mind that the regular routine work of the General Secretary had first to be attended to, after which I devoted my spare time to compiling the history, quite an amount of which was done at home.

"The history will be an interesting subject when completed, which I expect will be in the next year or eighteen months."

The financial side of the work of the General Secretary's office was given in detail month by month, and some idea of the extent of it may be gained from the following summary:

Receipts for the Four Years Ending June 30, 1924

Total receipts for year ending June 30, 1921	$1,822,742.94
Total receipts for year ending June 30, 1922	1,503,148.11
Total receipts for year ending June 30, 1923	1,568,477.70
Total receipts for year ending June 30, 1924	2,113,438.21
Total	$7,007,806.96

The excerpts here given, as in the case of other General Officers' reports, can only give a limited idea of the information contained in these documents. For those who want to realize in a practical way the vast amount of work entailed in carrying on the management of our affairs at the General Office, we would again refer to their attention and earnest perusal the printed reports of the proceedings of the convention, copies of which will in due time reach all Local Unions, and those members who were delegates to the convention.

From The Report Of General Treasurer Thomas Neale

This document dealing with the financial side of the affairs of our Brotherhood, for the term from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1924, was of necessity lengthy, in order to set forth in clear and concise manner the various matters coming under that head. A summary of it gives one an idea of the care and labor required, in keeping accurate account of the very considerable income and expenditure involved. It said:

"The receipts turned over to me by our General Secretary during the past fiscal term amounted to the sum of $7,007,806.96, this is $1,264,140.28 in excess of the total receipts of the previous four years, and is accounted for in part by the increased tax for the establishment of a Home and Pension Fund for our aged and infirm members.

"The expenses during the past term amounted to $7,089,558.86, or $1,947,615.58 in excess of the previous term. This is accounted for in part by the increased payments for strike and lockout benefits, for legal expenses in defending the organization in injunction and civil cases, etc., the rear addition to our General Headquarters and advancing to the Home and Pension Fund the sum of $449,383.00, and still on June 30, 1924, we show an available cash balance of $693,492.42, not including the $449,383.00 due us from the Home and Pension Fund, or total cash assets of $1,142,875.42, an increase since our last Convention of $367,631,10.

"We have received as interest on our bank balances and investments during the past term the sum of $122,703.92, of this amount, $2,304.17 was interest on deposits in the Home and Pension Fund, and credited to that account.

Our Finances and Where They Are Located

"The General Funds of our Brotherhood have been deposited and invested by order of our General Executive Board as indicated below, drawing interest from 2% daily balances on our active account to 4¾% on Government securities.

Depositories	Amount	Int. Rate Pct.
Indiana Natl'l Bank (active account)	$108,492.42	2 %
U. S. Treasury Certificate No. 22	100,000.00	4½%
U. S. Treasury Certificate No. 1059	100,000.00	4¾%
U. S. Treasury Certificate No. 2290	100,000.00	4½%
U. S. Treasury Certificate No. 13175	10,000.00	4½%
U. S. Treasury Certificate No. 13,176	10,000,00	4½%
U. S. Treasury Certificate No. 13177	10,000.00	4½%
U. S. Treasury Certificate No. 13178	10,000.00	4½%
U. S. Treasury Certificate No. 3817	10,000.00	4½%
2nd Liberty Loan Bonds	50,000.00	4¼%
3rd Liberty Loan Bonds	83,000.00	4¼%
4th Liberty Loan Bonds	101,500.00	4¼%
U. S. Post Office guaranteeing postage on "The Carpenter"	500.00	
Advanced Home and Pension Fund	449,383.00	
Total	$1,142,875.42	

Dealing with the position of the Home and Pension Fund, the report set forth in detail, month by month the receipts and expenditures; and was completed under the head of "Recapitulation" as follows:

Home and Pension Fund Recapitulation June 30, 1924

Total receipts to June 30, 1924.	$325,365.68
Total disbursements	262,893.30

Balance, Indiana National Bank.	$ 62,472.38	
Real Estate.....	692,383.00	
Investigating abs'ct. titles and deeds, paid from General Fund.....	2,000.00	
Total Assets.		$756,855.38

Liabilities

Payable to General Fund	$449,383.00	

Investment

Balance Home and Pension Fund applied as follows:

Balance in bank	$ 62,472.38	
Real Estate ...245,000.00		$307,472.38
		$756,855.38—$756,855.38

No small part of the work of the General Treasurer's department concerns the bonding of officers. In respect to this work it was stated that;

"Our records show that we had bonded on July 1, 1924, 4,049 officers in various amounts from $500.00 up, from 2,115 Local Unions, and that we had bonded 215 officers of 147 District, State and Provincial Councils, the total amount of bonds for the present term being $2,665,550.00, with a total premium of $13,327.75.

"During the last term we received as premiums on bonds the sum of $54,469.61, and we paid over to the Bonding Company the sum of $39,090.21; the balance of $15,379.40 we were allowed by the bonding company to defray the expense of handling this business, an average earning of $3,844.85 per year, which remains a part of our General Fund."

An intensely human side of the report is that bearing upon our death and disability statistics, coupled with some statements which it would be well for every member to ponder upon. Under the caption of "Our Benevolent System" it said:

"The passing on death and disability claims has grown to such enormous proportions that it requires practically our entire time to care for this branch of our department. We have made it a point to handle these claims as expeditiously as possible and when a claim is received, and the evidence shows that the claim is legal, the amount due is invariably forwarded to the Secretary of the Local Union the same or following day the claim papers are received. Our promptness in these matters has been much appreciated by our membership, as evidenced by the many favorable communications we have received on this subject.

"Our report to the last General Convention showed that we had approved and paid 13,176 claims at a total expenditure of $2,230.821.24, or an average of $557, 705.31 per year, whilst the records for this term show, we approved and paid 12,592 claims at a cost of $2,189,521.39, or an average of $547 280.35 per annum, a decrease in cost of over $10 000.00 per year over the previous four years. but when we consider the serious epidemic in the year 1918, and that the World war was then in progress, our present record would show a very considerable increase, as in addition to the 12,592 claims paid, we disapproved 951 claims and 94 were still pending awaiting additional information. The claims paid were subdivided as follows 6,232 Beneficial members' death claims; 1,719 Semi-Beneficial members' claims; 4,213 Beneficial members' wives claims; and 428 disability claims, an average of 284 claims per month at an average cost of $45,615.03 per month, or $1,520.50 per day.

"The per capita cost of maintaining our death and disability donations amounts to approximately 15½ cents per member per month. This, however, does not include our overhead expenses such as supplies, clerk hire, officers salaries, light, heat, rents, etc., which would no doubt bring the per capita cost of maintaining this branch of our department up to approximately 20 cents per member per month."

This portion of the report also said:

"Many times when we disapprove a claim, the member or his beneficiary become very indignant and accuse us of extracting large dues and giving nothing in return. Let us analyze our beneficial system. We pay a death donation on the death of a beneficial member in sums ranging from fifty dollars on one year's membership to three hundred dollars on five year's membership; we pay a beneficial member wife's funeral donation in a sum ranging from twenty-five dollars on one year's membership to seventy-five dollars on three year's membership; we also pay on the total and permanent disability of a beneficial member who becomes disabled as a result of accidental injuries a sum ranging from fifty dollars on one year's membership to four hundred dollars on five year's membership. Consequently, a beneficial member can receive a maximum of seventy-five dollars on his wife's death and four hundred dollars on his total disability, or seventy-five dollars on his wife's death and three hundred dollars paid to his beneficiary upon his death, a total in the first instance of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, and in the second instance of three hundred and seventy-five dollars. Now the per capita tax paid to the General Office on each member since the Home and Pension fund project became a law, is fifty cents per member per month, or six dollars per year, so to pay into the General fund the amount of maximum benefit a member can receive upon the death of his wife and his disability, four hundred and seventy-five dollars, he would have to be a continuous dues paying member for a period of almost seventy-nine years before he would pay into the General Office the amount he would be entitled to receive under the law. To receive the maximum wife's funeral donation and death donation amounting to thre hundred and seventy-five dollars, a beneficial member would be required to pay his per capita tax to the General Office at the present rate for a period of sixty-two and one-half years before he would pay in the amount he would be entitled to receive under our law."

It would appear that from time to time this department has had to deal with difficulties which have arisen regarding members' beneficiary. The report presents the attitude of the General Treasurer's department towards this question, together with a recommendation designed to eliminate confusion, as follows:

"In regard to the change of beneficiary, we receive many requests for changes, and we promptly make note of them and file same in the office for future reference, and in many of these cases, we find upon the death of the member who had previously asked that his beneficiary be changed, that there are several claimants for the donation. We then, usually withhold payment until said claimants agree among themselves, or until some court decides who is legally entitled to the donation. This course is expensive to litigants, and if they are related to our members, we dislike to think that a part of this money is used up in legal controversies of such a nature.

"This department of our Brotherhood has always functioned on the theory that primarily, death donations are paid for the purpose of seeing a member's remains respectfully interred, and that under our laws, if there is any controversy as to whom this donation is due, and the funeral expenses have not been paid, it has been the practice to first see that these bills have been met, and then, if there is any balance, to pay it to the heirs of the deceased. Particularly is this true when the member passing away is a widower, or has been divorced from his wife, or was a bachelor. This course is not assumed by this office from any arbitrary point of view, but simply from a humanitarian standpoint, for the purpose of seeing that our deceased brothers received a respectable and decent interment.

"Therefore, I would recommend that our law in this respect be amended. It should state that a member is permitted to change his beneficiary, providing the change is made to mother or wife or blood relative, and in order to do so said permission should be granted him through our General Laws, and a specific form of Change of Beneficiary should be printed and supplied our Local Unions at a nominal cost, said blank to be signed by the member in the presence of the President and Recording Secretary of his Local Union, and sworn to before a Notary Public, as to the authenticity of the document."

The duties of the General Treasurer deal primarily with the financial and vital statistics department of our Brotherhood. The foregoing is but a part of the matters covered in the report. But there was one item near the end which was worthy of note. It said:

"This Convention marks the 22nd year that I have served this Brotherhood as its General Treasurer, and during that time I have handled the large sum of $21,362,720.18, every penny of which has been properly accounted for."

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the three months of October, November and December, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have also been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of these immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

PROTECT YOUR BENEFITS

It is of the highest importance to each member to see that the record on the inside cover of his membership book is correct as to name, date of birth, date of initiation, date of transfer, and the number of the Local Union he was originally initiated in, and sign his name thereto in his own handwriting. Also to see that he is given proper credit for the amount of dues, fines and assessments paid by him on the day and date such payments are made, so as to fully establish his record and right to participate in the death and disability donations and benefits granted under our General Laws.

It is also the duty of the Financial Secretary to insert in his day book the name of the member from whom he receives dues, the amount received and the date of payment. He should specify in an abbreviated form the months for which the payments of dues were made, also fines, working cards, assessments, etc. The dates and amounts received by the Financial Secretary from each member must be inserted in the member's membership book, in stamp form, with interchangeable dates and signature, all on one line.

A. F. of L. Convention Call

The call for the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention this year will be held at El Paso, Texas, and will convene in Liberty Hall there on November 17th.

Phoenix, Ariz., Very Quiet

Conditions in the building industry down in Phoenix, Ariz., are very quiet, and there is not enough work going on for the carpenters who are already there. Anyone who thought of going there would be well advised to do so with sufficient funds to enable them to go elsewhere after seeing how conditions were.

Study and Do Your Share

Learn thoroughly the thing your organization stands for. Read the laws by which your union is governed. Participate in the deliberations of its meetings. Get acquainted with your officers. Attend to your duties as a member.

If you do these things, you will be a member enjoying the benefits accruing from having a trade organized. There is no room for lax officers in an organization consisting of live wire members.

Take your stand in the front lines, understand the responsibilities of officers, and in return for that, you will share in the making of a union, of which its membership may well be proud.

Here's the Help you need

NO matter how good a workman you are. No matter how much you know about your business and the particular kind of work you are doing — there are times when you are bound to need help. Here is **just the help you need** —

When you want to know the newest and best ways of doing things—
When you get stuck on some unusual piece of work—
When you want to know all there is to know on any Building subject—
When you want to estimate the cost of any kind of structure—
When you want to write up contracts and specifications—
When you want to be sure you are right instead of guessing—
Then turn to the

World's Greatest Building Books

The combined knowledge and methods of 25 well known building specialists. The finest and most up-to-date books ever written on the subject. They cover everything a man in your line should know. 5 big books crammed full of money-making facts. 2200 pages, and more than 1000 pictures, blueprints, plans, and diagrams—everything in plain every day English—everything made as simple as A B C. Thousands of sets have been sold to carpenters, contractors, architects, and builders and apprentices in all classes of work. See our trial offer below that puts a set in your hands for one week **free.**

FREE TRIAL

Don't Send Any Money

Just fill out and mail the coupon. It brings all five books for you to use as you please for a whole week. Look them over carefully. Show them to your fellow workmen and send them back at our expense if you don't think they are anything we claim. If you are satisfied with the books in every way, send us only $2.80 as first payment and $3.00 each month thereafter, until a total of $19.80 is paid.

CARPENTRY AND CONTRACTING VOL. V
ESTIMATES CONTRACTS SPECIFICATIONS LEGAL RELATIONS BUILDING CODE
CARPENTRY AND CONTRACTING VOL. IV
HEATING VENTILATION STEAM FITTING GAS FITTING AIR SUPPLY DRAINAGE
CARPENTRY AND CONTRACTING VOL. III
BUILDING SUPERINTENDENCE CONCRETE STRUCTURES REINFORCEMENTS
CARPENTRY AND CONTRACTING VOL. II
BLUEPRINT READING DRAWING SHEET METAL WORK
CARPENTRY AND CONTRACTING VOL. I
CARPENTRY MASON BUILDING STEEL SQUARE PLASTERING PAINTING
AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY

Cut Price Coupon

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY.
Dept. G-736, Chicago.

Send me a set of Carpentry and Contracting Books in five volumes by express collect for a week's free use. I will either send the books back to you at the end of a week or send you $2.80 as first payment and remit $3.00 each month until $19.80 is paid.
To insure prompt shipment fill out all lines.

Name .....

Address .....

Employed by .....

Mail the Coupon for These Books

American Technical Society
Dept. G-736, Chicago

Correspondence

Chicago Is Over Supplied

Editor, "The Carpenter":

For the information and guidance of members who may contemplate coming to Chicago we feel it a matter of duty to set forth briefly the actual facts regarding work here.

The unusual building boom which has obtained here during the past few years has caused an enormous influx of carpenters, which has brought the supply of labor several thousands above the normal demand.

This over supply is now felt in a degree that is really alarming, and if this influx continues at its present rate it will become a serious menace to the organization.

The men employed in the mills and shops as machine and bench hands are at this time seriously affected by the over supply of men. Large numbers of them have been idle several weeks owing to the work slacking up. In spite of this condition members continue to come here from other cities, not knowing that idleness, disappointment and financial embarrassment awaits them upon their arrival.

Up to this time the men employed on construction work have not been seriously affected, but less work in the mills foreshadows the same condition for the outside carpenters as soon as buildings now under way are completed.

We have no desire to keep members from coming to Chicago when there is work to be had. Our only object in publishing this statement is to inform the members in other localities of the actual conditions so that they may know what to expect if they come here.

For reasons of mutual protection we trust that this information will be appreciated by all concerned.

CHAS. H. SAND,
Secretary, Chicago District Council.

About Our Home In Florida

In our issue of July, last, in an article dealing with the Home for our aged members, there was included a letter from Brother Robert Thompson, who resides in Florida, praising the selection of Florida as a site for the Home. In a further communication received from Brother Thompson he informs us that his letter has brought to him many letters from carpenters all over the country. Some of these did not deal with the subject of the Home, and in his letter Brother Thompson says:

"Fellow Craftsmen:

"This is a subject that every union carpenter should take a personal interest in. Some of you may belong to other fraternal orders, and take more interest in the building of homes for the widows and orphans of those organizations. That is all in order and has my sympathy.

"But I say to you, fellow members, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which you are a member of, and through which you have protection, insurance of disability and death, and through which you earn your daily bread, has your first claim.

"And don't forget those of you who are enjoying good health and are careless, whether this home is built or not, some day it may fall to your lot to require the assistance of this same home, as aged brothers, who through no fault of their own, may need to be housed and cared for in their declining years, whereby we may all say:

Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
Together such as brothers are
In unity to dwell."

Brother Thompson then goes on to offer a little timely advice and suggestion to carpenters thinking of going to Florida, in the winter time particularly. He says:

"To all you carpenters who do come, see that you are well financed before you leave. And be true to your pledge and union principles.

"Too many, I am sorry to say, forget that during the tourist rush when the supply of carpenters is greater than the demand. And those who are not well supplied will cut the other brother by working for less money, that they

may pay expenses until they go back in the spring, while the local brothers loaf about unable to help themselves.

"It is easy for John Doe to pay his dues six months in advance and come down to Florida and work for pleasure at a lower rate. Therefore, I say, fellow members, be true to your union principles."

Conditions In Globe-Miami District

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Word having gone out that a big construction program was soon to start in the Globe-Miami District is tending to flood this section with mechanics and laborers for whom there is no work at the present time.

Actual construction work on the big bleaching plant of the Inspiration Copper Company is not expected to start sooner than eight months or a year from now.

Work on the great San Carlos dam cannot possibly start sooner than one year, and it is very likely to be eighteen months.

We are asking workers generally to take notice of this and be governed accordingly. We will send out another letter informing you when this time comes.

By order of:

MIAMI LOCAL NO. 1538,
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.
J. C. SANDERS, President.
C. E. PHILLIPS, Recording Secretary.

Apprentice School Opened

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The apprentice school system of L. U. 541, Washington, Pa., was inaugurated on Monday night, July 28, 1924, partly due to interest shown in the subject through articles appearing in "The Carpenter," and partly due to the efforts of the apprentices themselves.

We apprentices realize that sufficient training was lacking in our every-day work, and, in order to procure this necessary training, the apprentice school was sanctioned by our Local Union and therefore duly organized.

The regular carpentry course put out by the Apprenticeship Commission of the New York Building Congress was adopted by us.

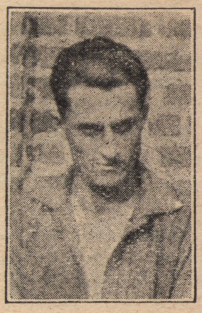
It is our hope and belief that, by endeavoring to become proficient mechanics, we can provide for the nation of tomorrow a capable and efficient class of carpenters. Also, that we may thus be instrumental in insuring and perpetuating a unionism that will be an example to the rest of the world, of all that is trustworthy, honorable, and full of the higher and nobler things of life. A unionism that will stand the tests of time and circumstance.

In the hope that the inauguration of our Apprentice School will be a landmark in the history of L. U. 541, Washington, Pa., the foregoing is set forth in explanation of the organization and aims of the same.

R. E. COTTRELL,
Secretary, Apprentice School.
L. U. 541, Washington, Pa.

Information Wanted

This is a picture of Eugene H. Rudy, formerly a member of L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., who has not been heard of since July 31st, last. The missing man weighs 165 pounds, height, 5 ft., 3 in.;



brown wavy hair, hazel eyes, and olive complexion. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please communicate with Mrs. Rudy, 2012 Crittenden St., St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

Brother O. K. Messmore was admitted to L. U. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah, by clearance card on September 19, 1923. Since then this member has been missing. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts please communicate with R. M. McQuarrie, Financial Secretary, L. U. 184, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Labor Temple, 151 2nd East St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Careful, Now!

He—Whew! It's hotter than
She (warningly)—Robert!
He—yesterday.—

Chips *and* Shavings

It was one of the most business-like and constructive Conventions in the history of our Brotherhood.

* * *

When labor is true to itself it will have no further need to ask favors of its "friends."

* * *

Show your faith in the products of your fellow workers by patronizing the Union Label.

* * *

One way to be a success is to select a modest goal not beyond reach of your rated horsepower.

* * *

Most things that we learn from experience come under the head of compulsory education.

* * *

Don't forget that organization increases wages and shortens the working day, making work steadier.

* * *

The only thing the unorganized ever accomplished was to prevent the organized from making better headway.

* * *

Pay your dues promptly — then you will always be in good standing and dues won't accumulate to a large amount.

* * *

"If the rich meet to reduce wages, that's a conference; if the poor resist the reduction, that's a conspiracy."—Robert G. Ingersoll.

* * *

The trade union offers the opportunity to wage earners to think and act out their thoughts in a unified effort for the improvement of society.

* * *

Attend every meeting possible and stay until it is adjourned—then you will know what is going on and the problems we have to meet.

* * *

The Krupp firm in Germany is now making false teeth of steel. Wouldn't they be useful to the restaurants in this country? Why not loan the customer who orders tenderloin a set of steel teeth instead of a steel knife?

Synthetic wood is being made from sawdust, in Minnesota. This product, made into boards four feet wide and sixteen feet long, comes in thickness of ⅛ inch to ⅝ inch.

* * *

It is claimed that it has a uniformity that is lacking in natural wood; it may be sawed, nailed, sanded, and finished like ordinary lumber.

* * *

More than half of the membership of the United Brotherhood which was in Canada four years ago is now in the United States, having emigrated in search of employment.

* * *

In after life you may have friends—fond, dear friends—but never will you have again the inexpressive love and gentleness lavished upon you which none but a mother bestows.—Macaulay.

* * *

The best paid labor is union labor. The best value in product is that bearing the Union Label. Economically it is more for money. Ethically it is sound, and rounds out in practical form the obligations which a union man owes to himself, and the institution of which he is a part.

* * *

More than ten thousand workers in Canada were discharged from their employment at the beginning of August last, according to the returns furnished the Dominion Government by 5,727 firms making such reports. Immigration into Canada from Europe is being steadily encouraged, while thousands who have been in Canada some time are clamoring to get into the United States.

* * *

A visitor to an insane asylum saw a guard in charge of about one hundred inmates out for exercise. The visitor inquired of the guard if he was not afraid of being attacked by one of the lunatics. The guard replied: "No, I can lick any one of them." "Yes," said the visitor, "but suppose they all attacked you?" "Oh, there is no fear of that," said the guard. "It would require organization, and the only people who do not organize are insane people."

DON'T SACRIFICE SUBSTANCE FOR SHADOW

POLITICIANS of all parties seem to be vieing with each other just now in calling attention to what they regard as the good wages and working conditions of the American mechanic, as compared with those of European workmen.

A word in season on this subject: The better wages and conditions of American workmen only apply to those of them who are organized. And those who are organized do not owe any thanks to politicians of any party for the improvements the workers have made in the conditions of their employment. They accomplished it by one means and one means only—organization.

As long as they remember that, and keep it up, so long will they continue to progress. The day when they depend upon politics or politicians to get them what they have formerly obtained through organization, they will be S. O. L.—severely out of luck. It would be a very costly disillusionment, and one that would take many years of work to overcome.

Moral: Stick to your trade union. Make that your first and last line of defense for your wages and working conditions. Then you won't have to sacrifice hard earned progress, for the privilege of proving that politics and politicians are wretchedly poor substitutes for the reliable strength which organization among workmen gives them, when dealing with their employers.

In other words,—if you want the job done right, do it yourself. Don't rely upon "friends of labor."

WORKDAY IS SHORTER

Investigations completed by the United States Department of Labor indicate that the condition of the American wage earner has been greatly bettered in two directions in the last two years. That Organized Labor has been a big factor in bringing about this improvement is not denied.

While wages on the average have more than doubled since 1913, hours of labor, averaging the country over, are 6 per cent shorter than they were in that same year.

The growth of wages has been very much faster than the decline in the working day and the study shows that the principal wage increases came with the rise in commodity prices during the war period. Since then, however, wages have not decreased, but increased slightly.

In 1917 wages had climbed 14 per cent above 1913. Then came the peak war demand for men and the rising prices of commodities, and by 1920 wages were 99 per cent above 1913, and they did not immediately deflate with the slump that came late in that year, for 1921 showed them at 105 per cent above 1913. In 1922 there was a drop of 12 per cent and then a new jump to the present figure.

The shortening of the workday has been more gradual. In 1920 it showed 6 per cent less than 1913 and has not changed appreciably since.

TOO OLD AT THIRTY

Skyscrapers and office buildings erected thirty years ago are out of date, and their modernization is one of the major problems of city development, according to Earle Schultz, President of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers.

"Until thirty years ago there were few high buildings in American cities," said Mr. Schultz. "In the years that have followed we have seen the skylines reach greater heights, but the great amount of building in the late '90s today brings us face to face with the problem of refitting and rehabilitating many of these old buildings for further service.

"Studies made by our organization indicate that buildings past one score and ten are approaching the point of obsolescence. Until now we have not been compelled to give the older office buildings much thought, but now with so great a number of the old-time office buildings reaching a place where their usefulness may be questioned, it is imperative that we ascertain the best ways and means of preventing losses that would total millions of dollars.

"The high cost of building material of the present day makes it all the more urgent that we conserve the material in the older structures."

Joining a union and then failing to stay in it is the surest way to put a drag on the movement.

Craft Problems

Apprentice Course—Roof Framing

LESSON NO. 4

(By Rowland Hill, L. U. 29, Cincinnati, O.)

In this lesson we present for your study and consideration what might seem to you at first glance somewhat intricate, but if you will study it you will find it quite easy to understand.

As you will note, this roof contains eight hips and three valleys. All rafters are to be 2x6 in., except hips and valleys. Hips 2x8 in. single, valleys 2x8 in. doubled, hips backed and valleys channeled.

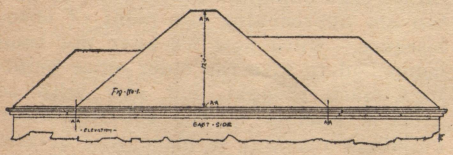
We are showing an elevation of roof with frills omitted. Also an attic plan which shows the seat of hips and valleys. Then a framing plan such as you should make before you start to cut out this roof.

Fig. 1 is elevation. Fig. 2, attic plan. The dotted lines show seats of hips and valleys.

Fig. 3, the framing plan, showing where rafters are single and double.

To Find Total Rise of Roof

Draw outside wall lines through cornice, to an intersecting line with rafter pitch line as at A-A and A-A, Fig. 1. Lay a straight edge to these points and



mark as below the main ridge. The rise will be the feet and inches from top of ridge to this point found. We make it 12 ft., 1 in. This is the rise of roof.

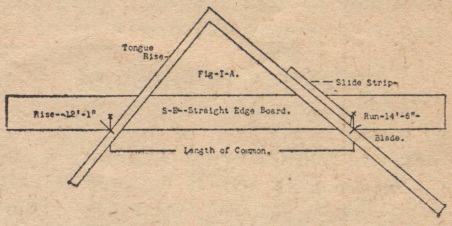
We are considering the main ridge only, as on account of an equal pitch all over, this main section establishes the cuts, bevels, difference in length of all common, jacks, and cripples, in the entire roof.

Floor plan shows main section as 29 ft. wide, then, as the ridge is in the center, one-half would be 14 ft., 6 in. This is the run of the common rafters for this section.

Have a piece of 12 in. board with edges straightened, say 4 ft. long, two 12 in. lengths of ¼ in. lattice to be used for the slide strip.

Abbreviations—S-S for slide strip. S-E for straight edge.

With blade of square in right hand lay to S-E 14½ in. mark, on blade (run) 12-1-12 in. mark on tongue, (rise) we are framing at one inch scale now—



then while in this position on the S-E board brad down one piece of lattice strip snug against the blade of square, being careful to preserve exact position of the square while doing this. See Fig. 1-A.

Keep end S-S ½ in. from edge of S-E as then it will not hide edge markings.

Then with square set at 14½ in. mark on blade, and 12-1-12 in. mark on tongue, and strip snug to blade, knife mark on S-E square away from these points; then the measured distance between these points is the length of the common rafters for this main section, ½ thickness of ridge to be deducted. See Fig. 1-A.

The blade side of square is the foot cut to fit on plate. The tongue side is the plumb cut to fit against ridge. There are only two cuts required on common rafter, as the plumb cut at ridge is also the plumb cut for heel. We designate these cuts as plumb cut, foot cut, and heel cut. See Fig. 1-C.

Jacks. All Jacks Have Foot Cut.

To find difference in length of jacks for 16 in. centers, lay square blade against S-S, with 16 in. mark to edge of S-E at the permanent knife mark on

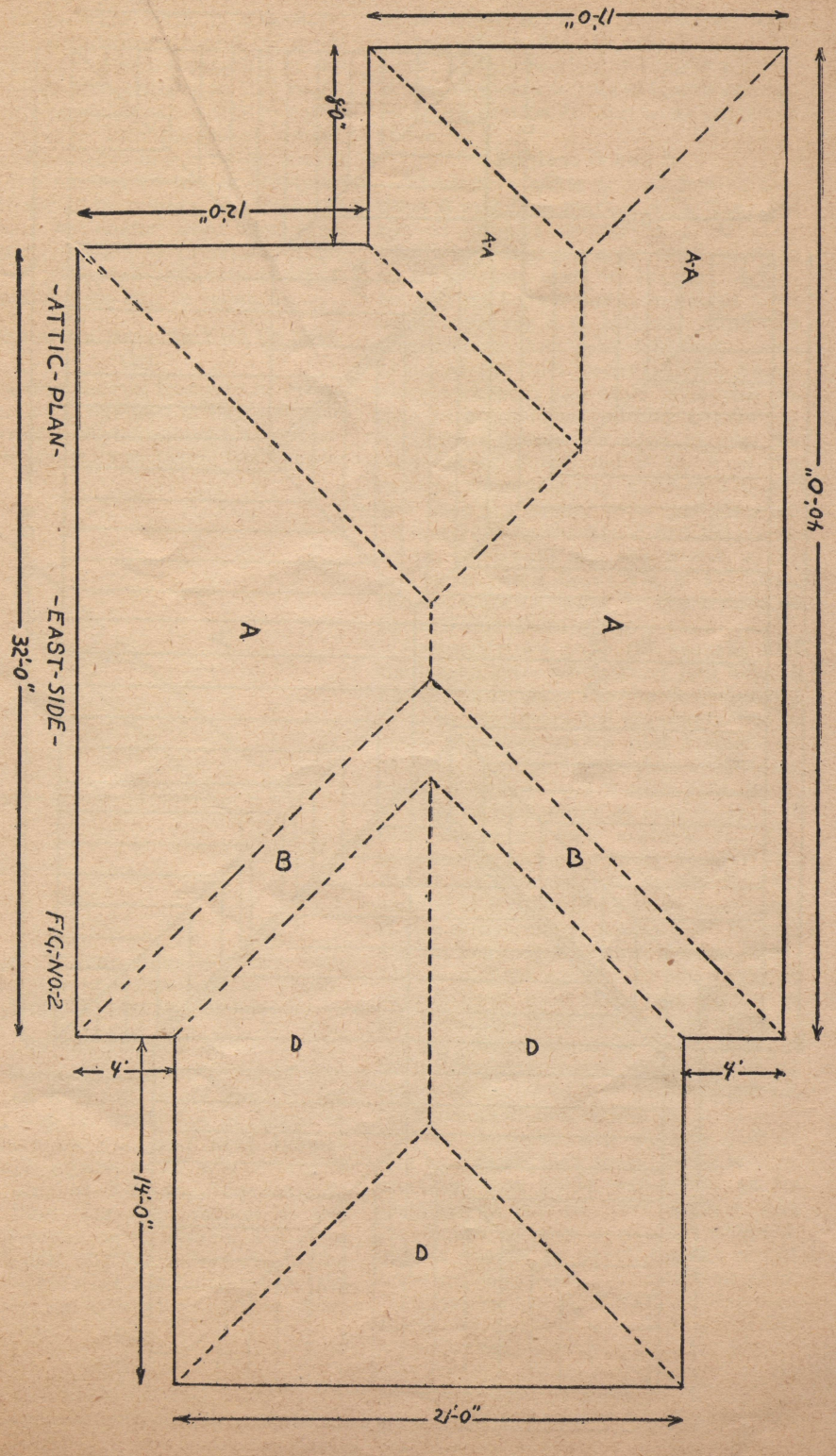

17'-0"
8'-0"
12'-0"
A-1
A-A
40'-0"
-ATTIC- PLAN-
-EAST- SIDE-
32'-0"
A
A
B
B
D
D
D
4'
4'
14'-0"
21'-0"

FIG. NO. 2

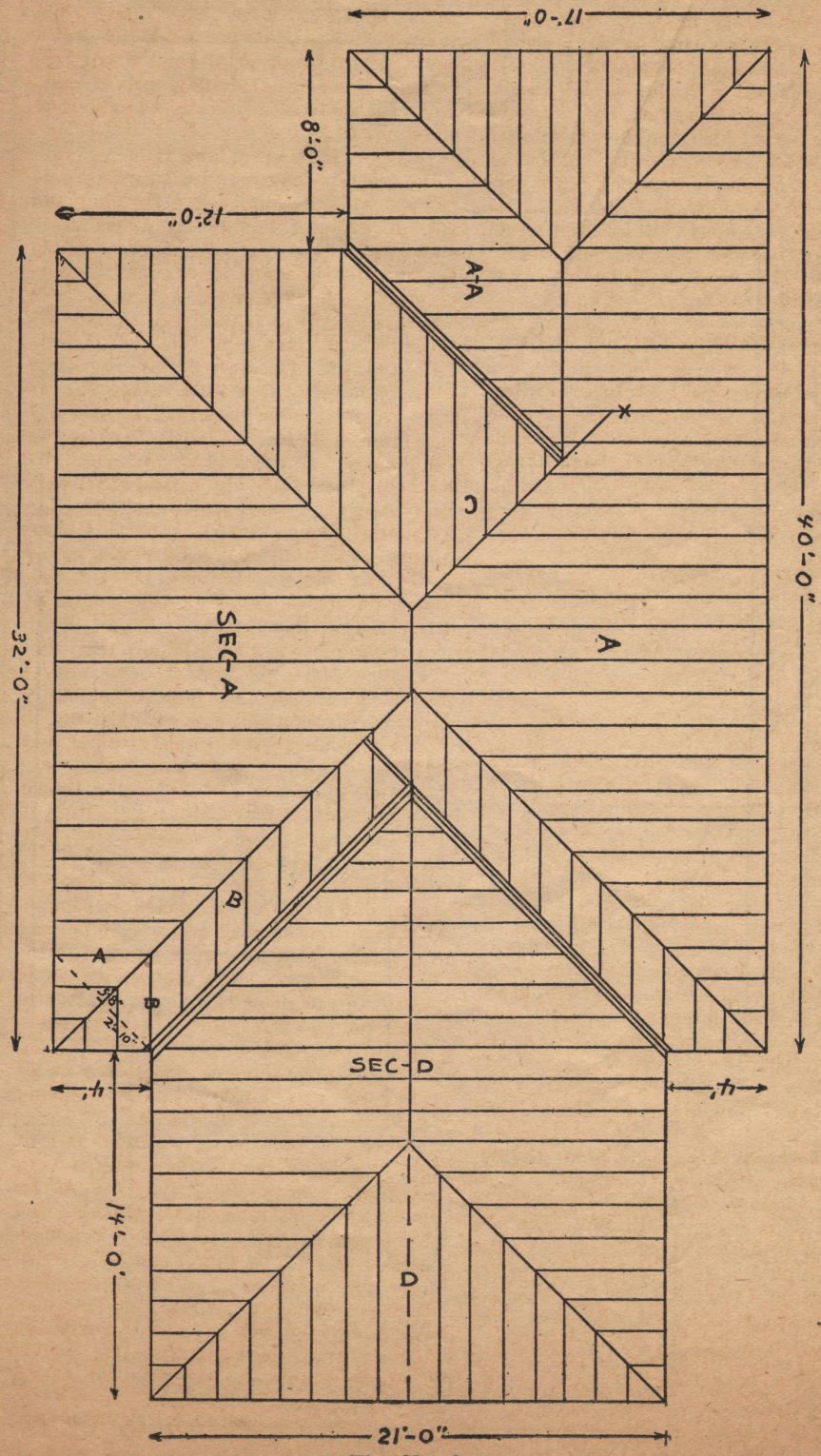
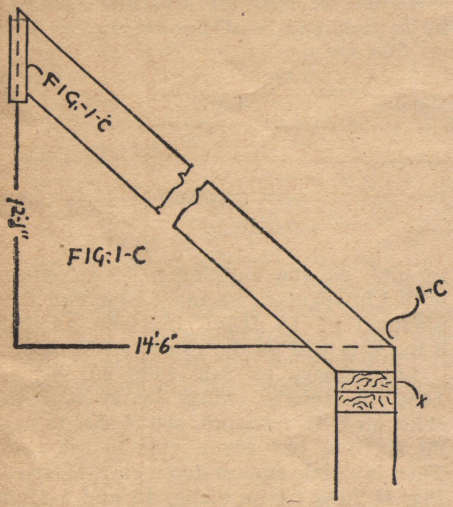


Fig. No. 3

edge. (Note—this mark is unchangeable, as it is the starting point for every proposition as regards lengths of all common jack, and cripples in this roof.) Then knife mark on same edge at intersection of edge with tongue of square. The measured distance between marks will be the number of inches difference in length for 16 in. centers. Jack lengths are taken on center line; top edge. Make deduction for ½ thickness of hip on longest jack, then with this as a pattern the difference will be regular.

Cripple Rafters Have No Foot Or Heel Cut

Where cripples run from hip to valley, as in section C one-half of Hip also one-half of valley thickness must be deducted when lengths are taken from center



to center. If from ridge to valley, one-half of ridge and one half of valley. Full explanation later in this lesson.

Rafters for Sec. A-A.

Plan shows this section to be 17 feet wide. As 8 ft., 6 in. is one-half of 17 feet, 8½ in. mark run on blade to knife mark on S-E, and snug against S-S, mark square away where tongue crosses edge of S-E, measure between marks, then this measurement is the length of commons for section A-A. Deduct one half of ridge. You will notice that main hip does not run through this section. See framing plan. Jack lengths same as above.

Section D

Is 21 feet wide, one half width is the run of common rafters, thus the run would be 10 ft., 6 in. Lay square snug against S-S 10½ in. mark at knife mark, at intersection of tongue with S-E, mark; measure, this is length of commons for section D. Jacks as explained above.

Sections B and B

The square angle of wall joining sections B and D is marked 4 ft. Then the run of cripples should be 4 ft. Lay square to S-E at S-S 4 in. mark on blade to knife mark, mark at tongue. A better way we have found is to double these small runs, say 8 ft. instead. Find this measurement and take one half. This balances the tool better, giving better alignment with the slide strip. Let us give an example so you may clearly understand. Should we wish to find the diagonal of 3 in. and 3 in. with the square; we would say 4 times 3 is 12, and then lay square to a straight edge 12 and 12. As we would find this to be 17 in. we would say one fourth of 17 is 4¼ in.; as 4 times 4¼ is 17. But, the question is, what is the length of these B and B cripples?

Ordinarily we have the student find the length after we instruct him how to find it, as it takes the joy out of study to have the instructor seemingly try to make a rubber stamp roof framer out of h . Let us try it this way. Lay blade of square to S-S with 4 in. mark to edge of S-E, mark at tongue, then if that shows at inch scale 5 ft., 2¼ in. you can consider it as about right. But if not sure about it, double the run, making it 8 in. on S-E, mark at tongue. If this measurement makes it 10 ft. and 4½ in. you may feel sure you are right. This is a check up of your work, and it pays to do it, as it is an easy matter to get befuddled over these little things.

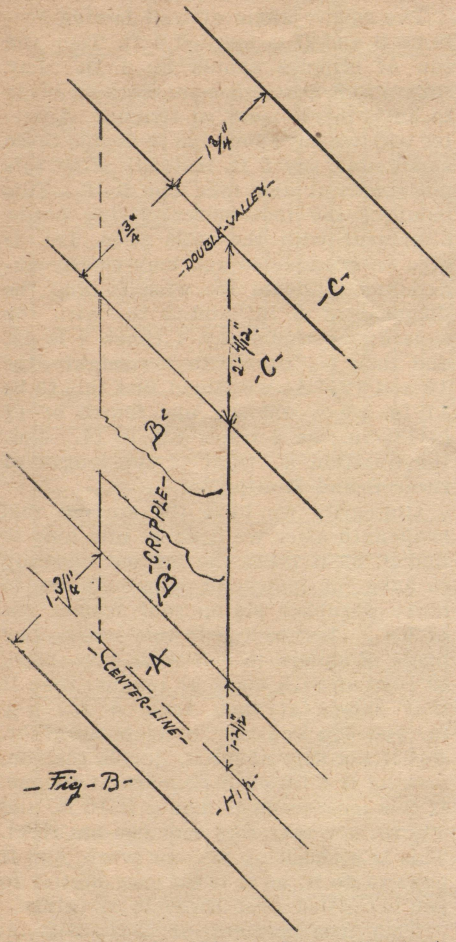
This measurement of 5 ft., 2¼ in. for B cripples means from center of valley to center of hip, you will deduct for them as shown in Fig. B.

Were you to draw a working plan of this roof to an inch scale, doing it very carefully, you could, regardless of its spacings of rafters, very quickly find the length of any particular common, jack or cripple, by measuring the run of same as shown on your working plan. Each particular rafter mark on this plan would be the run of that particular rafter. Study this assertion, try it.

We now come to the question of reducing for hips, ridges, and valleys. As all lengths are figured on the top edge

and center line of same, it is best to know how to determine the amount necessary to deduct from the run, so that cripples will fall to their place, lining up with the job.

You will now study Fig.-B. We do not claim to be a good draftsman, but



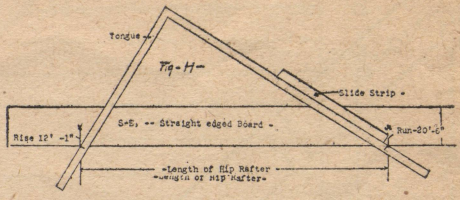
do try to make things clear. So don't criticize for if we had to pay for drawings, you would not be getting these lessons.

In Fig. B, A represents a hip 1¾ in. thick. C and C. a double valley, that is; two thicknesses of 1¾ in. stuff. Then as the run of B cripple passes diagonally through one half of valley, and hip, we must figure off this amount of run from the apparent amount of 4 ft. as shown on plan. By the drawing you will see that the diagonal line through one half thickness of valley is 2½ in., and through one half of hip it is 1¼ in. Add both together and we have 3¼ in. that must be deducted from the 4 ft. run of B cripples. This is the way we would handle it.

The run being 4 ft., the diagonal through one half of valley and one half of Hip amounts to 3¾ in., 3¾ in. taken from 4 ft. leaves 3 ft. and 8¼ in., which is the run of cripple. Lay the square to S-E 3 and 8-12 in. strong, mark at tongue, your measurement on edge will be length of cripple through its center. You may double all these figures for proof as previously mentioned.

Side bevel for Jacks and Cripples

Length of common rafter on blade, run of common on tongue. Apply to straight edge, mark along blade. Turn your straight edged board over and have the other piece of lattice ready. We use same rise of roof for hips and valleys, 12 ft. and 1 in. rise, but the run is dif-



ferent. As the building is 29 ft. wide, with hip regular, we must first find the diagonal of 14 ft., 6 in., and 14 ft., 6 in., this will be the run of main hips.

Lay square to S-E 14½ in. blade, 14½ in. tongue, knife mark at both sides on S-E, measure, see if this is not 20 ft., 6¼ in., scant, this is the run. Then lay your square down on S-E board Fig. H 20½ in. on blade, 12 and 1-12th in. on tongue. Apply slide strip against blade. When sure all is right mark square away from these figures on edge of S-E, measure the distance from mark to mark, this is the length of main hips.

See how near 23 ft. and 9½ in. you come on trial for length, is this strong or scant?

The run of a hip is the level distance from corner of building to a plumb mark on attic floor from top central point of hip when raised to its proper position.

Note—In strictly steel square framing, small fractions of an inch are taken into consideration by the terms, "scant" and "strong." We have 12ths on the framing side of square, and leave the subdivision of the 12th to the keen eye of the framer. If knife mark shows center of 12 we say ½ in. If less we say

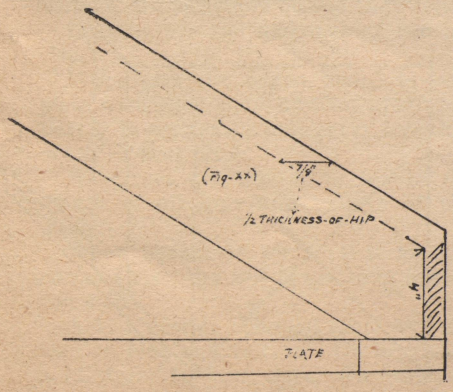
scant. If slightly more we say strong, and act accordingly. If we talked to you in terms of hundredths of an inch we would have a small audience of apprentices, and this work need never have been done. But we know we are reaching you. Letters of thanks from apprentices prove it, and remember this boys! For encouragement, 90 per cent of all the carpenters in the U. S. could not frame this roof complete on the ground; ready to nail up. If you can learn to do it you pass above that 90 per cent in roof framing.

Side Bevel for Hips and Valleys to Fit at Ridge

The length of hip on blade, run of hip on tongue, blade side gives the side bevel. Where the pitch of roof is equal all over as in this case, this bevel will apply for any hip or valley of any length in the roof. The side bevel for top end at ridge is also the proper bevel at heel of hips and valleys.

Backing Hips
Fig. XX

Lay square to S-E 20½ in., (hip run) on blade, 12 and 1-12 in. (rise of roof) on tongue, pencil mark along both sides of square, run side is foot cut, rise side is plumb cut. To find backing line, for hip, on foot cut line measure one half

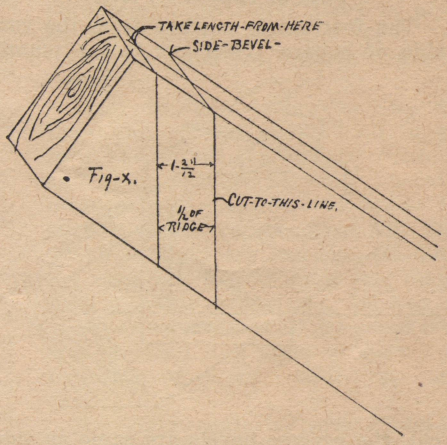


thickness of hip stuff from corner of S-E. Mark this point, a line parallel with edge of S-E and running through this point is the amount of backing required, a center line on top edge, then chamfer both corners off to these lines.

For channeling valleys, double the amount of chamfer as it extends entirely across full thickness.

Reducing Length for One-Half Thickness of Ridge

Common Rafters. If ridge was 2 in. thick, and run of common rafter was 14 ft. and 6 in., shortening the run one inch would do it. But my boy, don't do it. You will get balled up sure if there are several sections, because you will have an added list of figures to contend with. The best way is to lay off the common full length, without considering ridge at



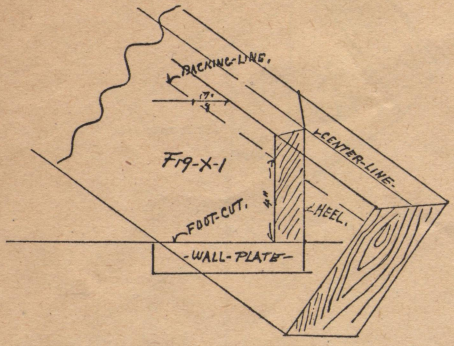
all. But after it is laid off, measure one half thickness of ridge stuff square back from full length plumb cut mark. Then another plumb cut mark at this point and cut off there. But, for hips it is different. When getting the length of hip from run and rise, you find the length without any consideration of ridge. So then, if a ridge must go in; a portion of this hip must be cut off at top to make room for the ridge. The hip line approaches the ridge line at an angle of 45 degrees, this line runs to center of ridge, if the ridge is 1¾ in. thick, we have ⅞ in. as one half of the thickness, then this 45 degree line passing through this one half thickness measures 1 and 2-12.ths in. You can lay off the top end of hip with side bevel marked on top edge, plumb cut on side ready to cut off, and then mark square from plumb cut line a distance of 1 and 2-12ths in. mark. Then apply another plumb cut line passing through the point marked. On top edge and center line at point where side bevel line (first S-B line made) crosses this center line, (Fig . X) tack a brad, hook on your tape and lay off the length of hip rafter, not considering the ridge. But when you cut off at top end, cut off at the second marking.

this 1 and 2-12ths in. is a reduction of run.

But we dont do it that way in actual practice, we just pick up a piece of 7/8th stuff and tack it on the cut beveled end flush with the top edge, carry over it the top center line, tack a brad on this line on outside corner of the 7/8th and measure on down for length, then knock the piece off. Brother, take your choice, one is technical, the other practical.

Foot of Hip—Fig. X-I.

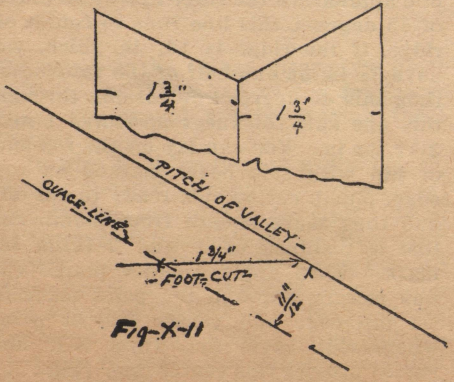
The foot cut is marked from the run side of square. Heel cut is the plumb



cut, the reverse bevels are same as side bevel at top. The 4 inches of heel is measured from backing line as shown.

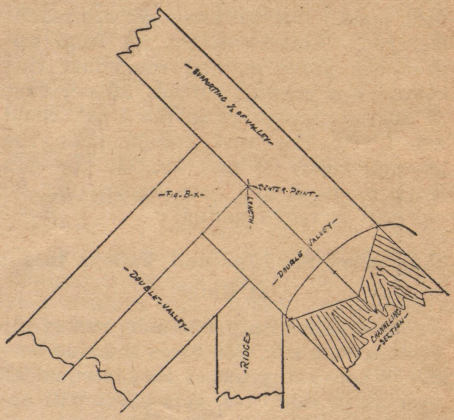
Short Hips—Sec. D and A-A

For balance of hips and valleys we advise use of S-E with slide strip. Find the run of hips for section D. This section is 21 ft. wide, one half that width is 10 ft. and 6 in. Then the diagonal of 10 ft., 6 in. and 10 ft., 6 in—14 ft., 10 and 2-12th in.—would be the run. Ap-



ply same method as for main hips. Section A-A is 17 ft. wide, one-half of 17 ft. is 8 ft. and 6 in., find the diagonal measurement of these figures, that will be the run. Apply to S-E as for main hips.

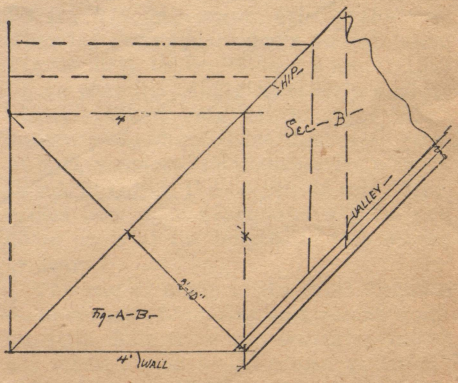
Valley rafters for Section D are exactly the same length as Section D hips measured on their top central line to



their central intersecting point at top. There will not be any deduction for ridge, as ridge does not come between them. See Fig. B-X up to this central point then they are the same length, but, you will have to add 2 ft. and 10 in. additional to the self-supporting half in order to reach the main hip for support.

Note—The 2 ft. and 10 in. should read additional to the run of the self-supporting half.

On framing plan at Fig. A-B we illustrate the method of finding the addition-



al length of run for this one half valley. Also in detail Fig. A-B we form a square of 4 ft., bounded by two jack lines and two portions of wall lines. If we will consider the diagonal of this 4 foot square as being 5 ft. and 8 in. scant, then one half of 5 ft. and 8 in. would be 2 ft. and 10 in. which amount we should

add to the run. Then if the run of this valley, D, is 14 ft. and 10 in., we should add to this supporting half 2 ft and 10 in. additional thus making its total run 17 ft. and 8 in.

However, in practice we never go through that "red tape," we draw our framing section for this problem on a piece of clean board at inch scale, with a sharp knife point and scale the run. A 1½in. scale is better we admit as a closer measurement can be made,—at this scale an eighth is an inch. Let us add, one half thickness of hip must be deducted, the cut is a square plumb cut.

Fig. B-X shows proper framing for valleys at top intersection, all square plumb cuts.

Double valley A-A is just same length as A-A hips. The top cuts one half on ridge, other one half against hip. The hip side one half is square plumb cut, other side has a side bevel to fit at ridge. Reduce for hip and ridge.

The Short Hip

We advise the student to take the run for this hip from his framing plan, and then get length from S-E and S-S. Thus when plan is drawn and rafter spacings decided on draw in the rafter lines and mark the common you wish to run to. Then scale the run. The low ridge joins against hip.

Summary

Lengths are measured on top edge.

Lengths of jacks, cripples, hips, and valleys, are measured on top edge center.

Lengths are the diagonal of run and rise.

When straight edged board is complete with slide strip, and set to run and rise, it is set for all and every length of rafter of that pitch.

When set for hip, it is set to find length of all hips and valleys of that pitch.

When square is set to S-E at total run and rise, the S-S is set snug against run side.

A 4 in. heel on common requires a 4in. heel on hips and valleys. On hips show 4 in. from backing line. On valleys 4 in. on outside edges of heel.

And finally Brethren, if you should want to ask me any questions about this or other lessons, please send a stamp for reply.

Fraternally yours,

ROWLAND HILL,

4438 Allenham F. Cincinnati, O.

THE HISTORY OF PAPER

Who made the first sheet of paper? The credit for this achievement, according to the American Forestry Association, is due to a scholarly eunuch named Ts'ai-In, of China, a member of the court of the Han dynasty, in the year 75 A. D. For his achievement Ts'ai-lun was, forty years later, raised to the rank of marquis. It appears that Ts'ai-lun believing that old bamboo tablets and stylus had outlived their usefulness, set for himself the task of making new writing materials. After thirty years he produced the first hand sheet of paper, and it was made from the bark of a mulberry tree.

Prior to Ts'ai-lun's day, leaves of trees and various barks used in crude form had served the Egyptians, Romans and other nations as paper. Ts'ai-lun, however, did not use the crude inner bark of the tree as the final material on which to make his records. He did use the bark but merely as a raw material from which he produced a finished sheet of paper by a series of processes which, crude as they may seem today, were the forebears of paper manufacture of today.

For eight centuries after Ts'ai-lun's discovery, China monopolized the art of paper making. She managed to keep the process secret until it was captured by the Arabs, who improved upon it by forsaking the mulberry tree and using linen or cotton rags instead. Thus wood, as a raw material for paper making, passed into oblivion until the dawn of the nineteenth century.

Even up to 1860, rags were generally used in paper making.

Most books on paper making date the first wood pulp process from 1840, but the American Forestry Association cites evidence to show that it was forty years earlier. A quaint little volume dedicated to George the Third was printed in London in 1800. The writer of the book was one Mathias Koops. Most of the pages of the book are made from straw, but the appendix appears quite different, and as to it, Koop says:

"The following lines are printed on paper made from wood alone, the produce of this country, without any intermixture of rags, w a s t e paper, bark, straw, or any vegetable substance.'

Nothing hurts your union so much as the indifference of the members.

HEADLIGHT
Carpenter's Overalls
UNION MADE
MADE OF EXTRA FINE QUALITY SAIL CLOTH
Every point of strain reinforced with BAR TACKS
WIDE Suspenders Will NOT slip off shoulders
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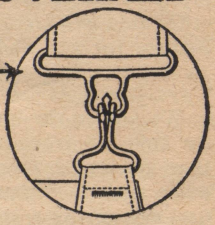

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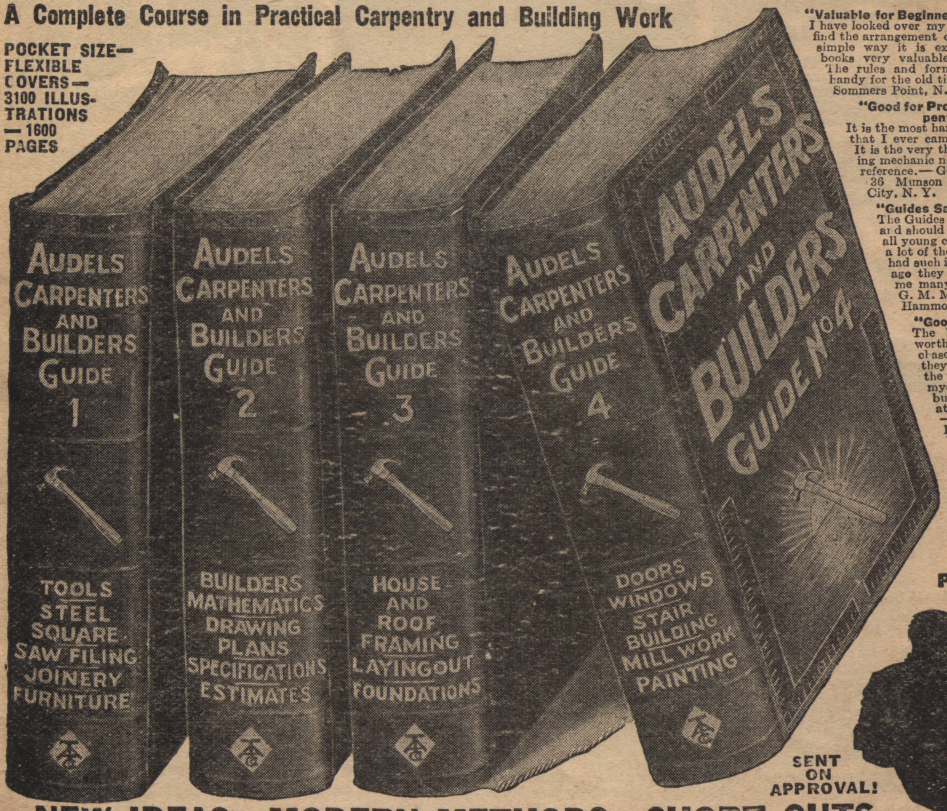
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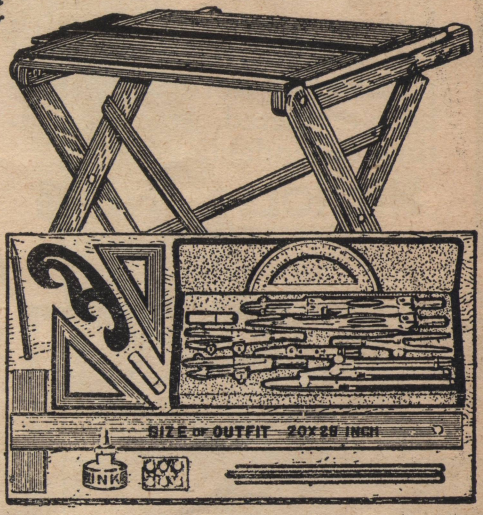

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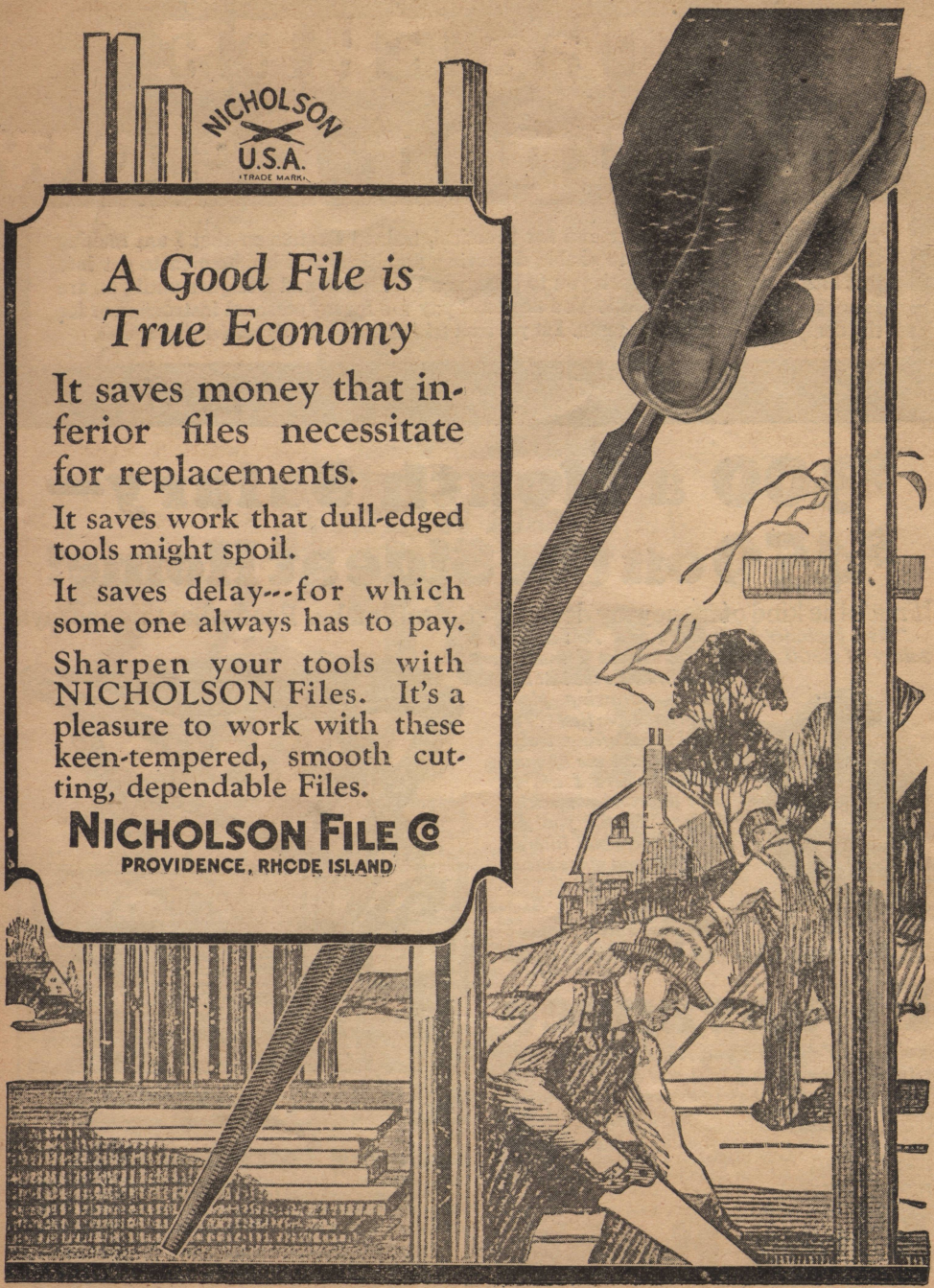

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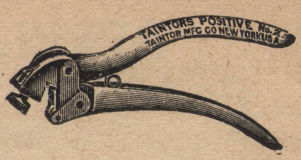

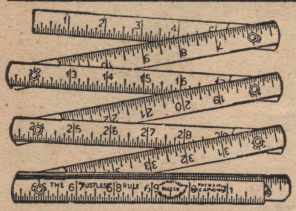

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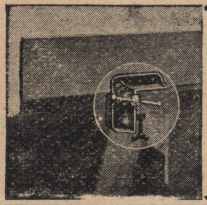

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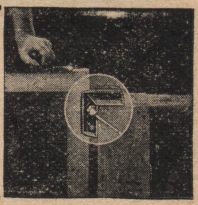

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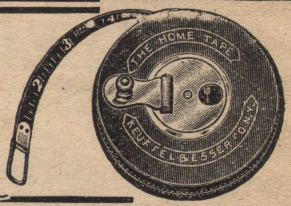

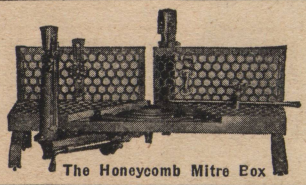

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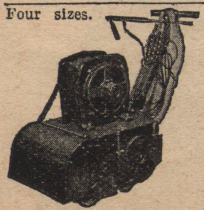

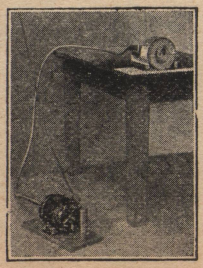

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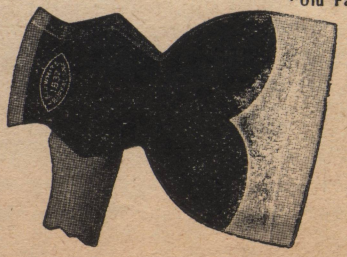

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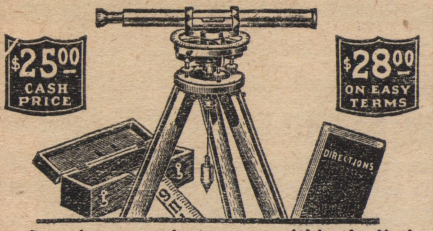

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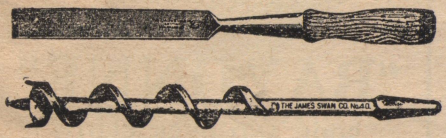

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Carpenters everywhere are getting into the floor surfacing business with this handy, easily operated, rapid, automatic machine which costs but little and does the work of six men. Requires no previous experience to operate and does its work faster and better than any machine on the market. Surfaces close up to the baseboard without use of edge roller. **A Five Year Guarantee** which has proven satisfactory to 20,000 users covers each machine. Write for prices and 5 day free trial offer.

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M. L. SCHLUETER

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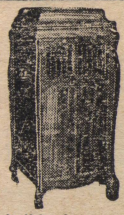

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Easy, fascinating work with our SIMPLIFIED PLANS. We furnish blue prints, diagrams, motor, cabinet pieces, ready-built horn, etc. You don't need to be a cabinet maker. A few hours assembling and you will have a fine instrument at **one-quarter the regular retail price.** Will be the equal of any phonograph on the market in beauty of tone and appearance. Will play all records. Thousands have built their own machines and are securing satisfaction and pleasure. You too can build—do as well and save much money. AGENTS MAKE MONEY making and selling these instruments. Write today for full details and our FREE OFFER.

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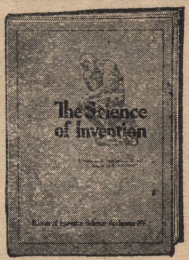
Learn How and What to Invent



Simple inventions, like the hook and eye, the crimped hairpin, the tin bottle-cap, have made fortunes for inventors. You too may have ideas. Here is a fascinating new course in Invention by 15 great inventors—the first ever written—that actually teaches you the real secrets of making money out of your ideas. Spare time study in your own home.

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Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement.

The famous

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gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once, and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

MASTER RULE MFG. CO., INC.

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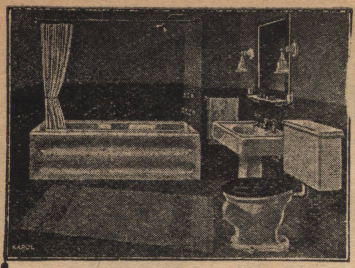

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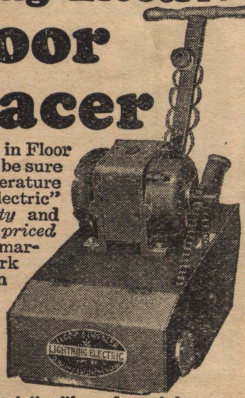
There Is No Better Machine Made Than the

"Lightning Electric" Floor Surfacer



If you are interested in Floor Surfacing Machines be sure to write for the literature on the "Lightning Electric" —the *highest quality* and most *economically priced* floor surfacer on the market. Will do the work of six to eight men and do it better.

No Old-Fashioned Side Roller

The "Lightning Electric" will surface right up to quarter round without the use of the Old-Fashioned and cumbersome side roller. Leaves NO waves or chatter marks in the roughest floors—will NOT vibrate.

Five Day Free Trial and Five Year Guarantee

Write for our five day free trial and our five year guarantee on the best Floor Surfacing Machine the world has ever produced. Costs you nothing to investigate and the machine pays for itself the first month. A business making proposition for the contractor or individual—write today.

National Sanding Machine Company
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"BAYONNE"

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

may be imitated but it cannot be duplicated

Carpenters and builders the country over have for years used "Bayonne" as a covering for the roofs and floors of piazzas, sun parlors, sleeping porches, etc.

It is absolutely waterproof. Requires no white lead bedding yet lays flat. It has proved its efficiency by long years of service.

Write to the manufacturers for sample book "T"

Ask for one of our repeat memo pads.

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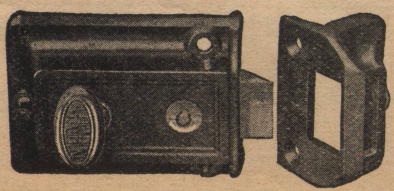

For Absolute Protection Use The

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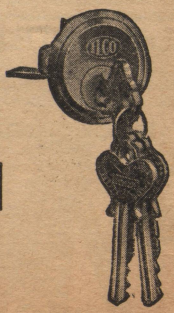
DEAD BOLT NIGHT LATCH



An extra security on glass doors, as key may be turned once backwards, locking bolt so it can not be forced or knob turned without proper key. Easily installed on any door. Ask your dealer or write us direct.

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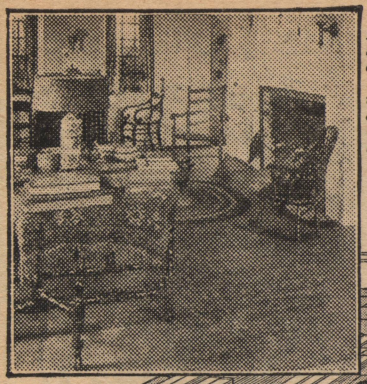

Laid one room at a time, if more convenient. No woodwork need be disturbed except the quarter-round at the baseboard.

One man writes us: *"I got 6 jobs out of 10 calls with your free books."* *You can do it, too!*

NEW FLOORS *for* OLD

All women want bright, dustless floors, kept so with least possible effort. Oak floors save housework, and add beauty and value to any home. Now is the time to make money modernizing homes. We will help you.

Make more money

Tell women in your locality about oak floors. Show them our new booklet, "The Story of Oak Floors," describing different grades, and illustrating in color the new modern finishes.

Suggest they let you lay ¾-inch oak flooring right over the old softwood floors, one room at a time, if more convenient.

Hundreds of carpenters have made money by showing this book. Send for a copy, also a technical booklet that will help you in laying and finishing.

The books are free. Write for them today.

NATURE'S GIFT OF EVERLASTING BEAUTY

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Please send me "The Story of Oak Floors," and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

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City..... *State*.....

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Shows you how to earn more money.

It's all about Blue Prints—tells how to read Blue Prints in your trade — shows you how to become a Foreman and Superintendent.

Now is the time to get yourself ready for one of these big jobs. Don't put it off or the weeks will slip by and you will miss your chance. Sit down now and write us—find out just how easy it will be for you.

In writing, please state your trade—makes no difference how long you've worked at it. We will send you immediately all details of our plan, with free Blue Print and the free information on Blue Print Reading.

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YOU WILL PROFIT by starting in this business NOW and be your own boss.

FALL and WINTER when people are ordering their supply of expensive coal, is the harvest time for this work.

IT ACTUALLY SAVES 25% to 30% in fuel bills—the work is easy—NO STOCK to CARRY as we fill and ship all orders within 24 hours after reaching us.

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GENTLEMEN—Without obligation please send samples and literature.

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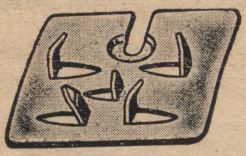
Don't do this!

WALL boarding is legitimate work for you.

But don't discourage people by applying unsatisfactory wallboard, with ugly disfiguring nail marks. Use dependable Upson Board, applied with Upson Self-Clinching Fasteners, which anchor the panels securely *from the back.*



Send for free sample

See for yourself, how hard, and stiff and strong Upson Board is, and the unique, easy-to-use Upson Self-Clinching Fastener.

And ask for free plan to help increase your Upson Board profits.

UPSON SELF-CLINCHING FASTENERS

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Please send free samples of Upson products, also free plan to help me make money installing Upson Board.

Name ----------

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The famous **blue** center marks genuine Upson Board, with a record of less than one complaint to every 5,000,000 feet.

SANDS LEVELS

Insist on the Genuine

Sand's Aluminum Levels have the name "Sand's" cast in the end of the frame. It's put there for your protection, for Sand's Levels are frequently imitated.

SAND'S

The above oval is burned into the wood of every genuine Sand's wood level. It's your guarantee of absolute accuracy permanently built in.

It's Not a Sand's Level Without the Sand's Name—Look for It

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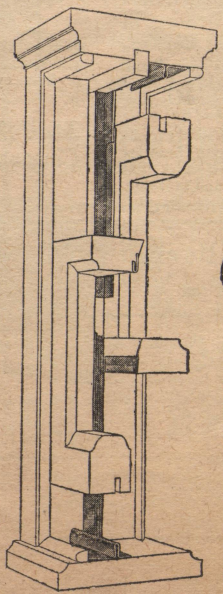
There is Money For You in WEATHERSTRIPS



Men all over the country have taken advantage of this opportunity — accepted our proposition and are now making real money. They are their own boss. They have become our agents for

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METAL WEATHERSTRIPS
"Out strip all the others"

Easy to sell and to install. Two profits on every job. Little capital needed—no experience. Send for our proposition today.

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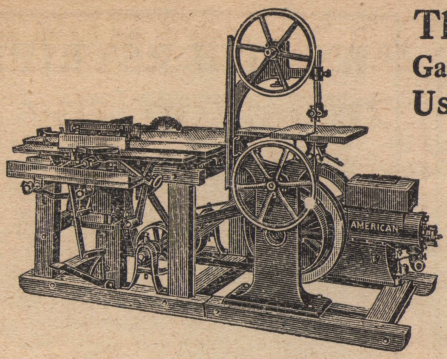

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Gasoline, Kerosene, or Electric Driven

Used on the Job or in the Shop

Let us send you our Bulletin No. 77 describing this and other profit producers for the Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.

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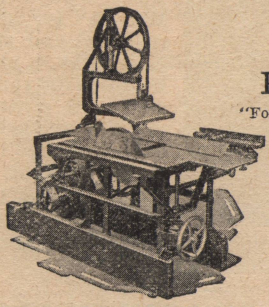

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"Four-in-One" Circular saw, band saw, jointer and borer $240 f. o. b. Cincinnati, Ohio

Put this Parks in your shop!

For the man who does "odd jobs" in his off time this Parks is a money-maker. Working *alone* you can turn out as much work as a four-man shop. With a few attachments you can do any thing in woodworking.

You can make your Parks **pay out** fast. You can con build up your own paying business in your spare time. Others have done it—so can you. Write for Parks catalog and the story of "One Man Who Did It."

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LEVEL

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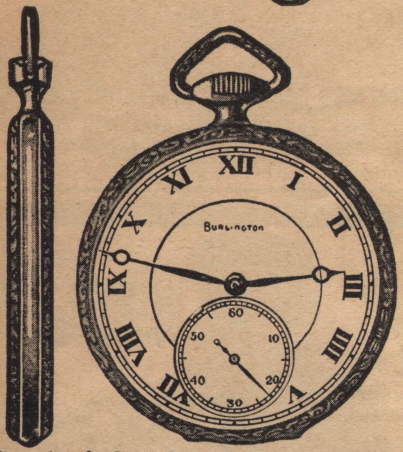

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Does twice the work of an ordinary file—in half the time. The Expert's Choice increases the value of your time by over 50%. By spending 30 cents you can make it back on your first filing job alone. It's in the Quality—in the cut of the tooth and in the length of the stroke.

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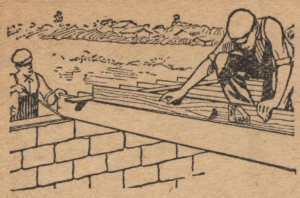
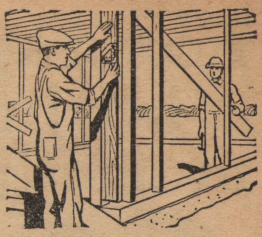
The best Auger Bit File made— We will deliver on receipt of 35 cents each.

The UBA



An Adjustable Combination Level And Plumb **That** Can Be Applied To Any Length Straight Edge Or Board. The Level With An **Instant Adjustment And Immediate Results.**



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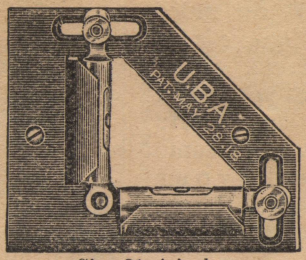
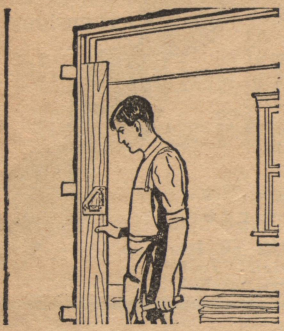
No Level Has Ever Been Made Before Combining As Many Advantages As The UBA For Heavy And Light Framing and Interior Trimming. The UBA Is Durable, Simple, Guaranteed and Rust Proof. It Is An Indispensable Utility Level And Plumb In All Branches Of Carpentry.

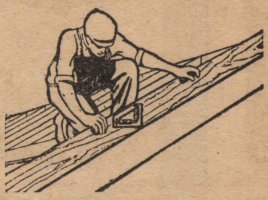


Size 3¼x4 inches.

Price $1.25

You Do Service To Yourself And Employer When You Put A UBA Into Action. The UBA Is Thoroughly And Rigidly Inspected To Maintain The High Standard Of Quality The Mechanic Insists On. Finished With White Or Green Double Marked Bulbs.





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THE WALKERVILLE HARDWARE COMPANY, Ltd.
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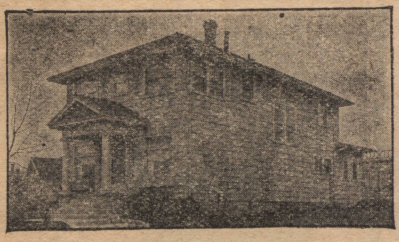
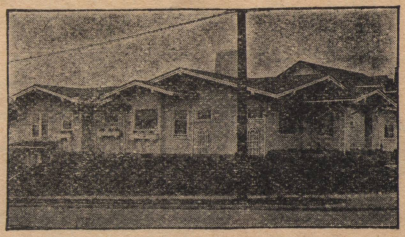
55% Saved In Heating Costs in Portland, Ore., by Insulating with Cabot's Quilt



Residence of J. H. Hartog.

THIS HOUSE COST 55% MORE TO HEAT than
THIS HOUSE was lined with building paper.
THIS HOUSE COST to HEAT, October to May inclusive . . . $138.10
Average cost per month . 17.26



Residence of Dr. W. B. Holden.
F. Manson White, Architect

THIS HOUSE.
THIS HOUSE WAS INSULATED with Cabot's Quilt.
THIS HOUSE COST to HEAT, October to May inclusive . . . $88.72
Average cost per month . 11.08

The Heating Equipment was EXACTLY the Same in Both Houses (16-Section Gasco Furnace).

The Hartog house was only 7% larger in cubical measurement, but being a two-story house was naturally much easier to heat than the one-story house on account of easier radiation and of the much smaller roof area; but the Quilt insulation reversed this, so that it cost 55% more to heat it than the Holden house.

Send for free sample and full information.

SAMUEL CABOT, Inc.
Manfg. Chemist, Boston, Mass.

Samuel Cabot, Inc., 6 Oliver St., Boston.
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Send me free sample Cabot's Quilt and full information:

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Street .....
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For rapid boring in tight places

There's many a job you could do more easily and quickly with a "Yankee" Push Brace. For you need only push the handle to revolve it—same as you work your "Yankee" Spiral Ratchet Screw-driver.

Drop forged and hardened steel jaw chuck holds all cutting tools used in bit-brace up to ½ in. square.

"YANKEE" Push Brace No. 75

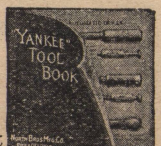
drives ⅜" auger-bit in hardwood; larger in soft. Readily drills 3-16" holes in metal. Drives heavy screws, taps, runs up bolts.

Get this emergency tool right away so you'll have it for the next tight job.

Some other "YANKEE" Tools

Spiral Screw-drivers
Quick-return Spiral Screw-drivers
Automatic Push Drills
Ratchet Hand Drills

Dealers everywhere sell "Yankee" Tools



Free to Carpenters

Helpful Tool Book that shows and describes all the "Yankee" Tools.

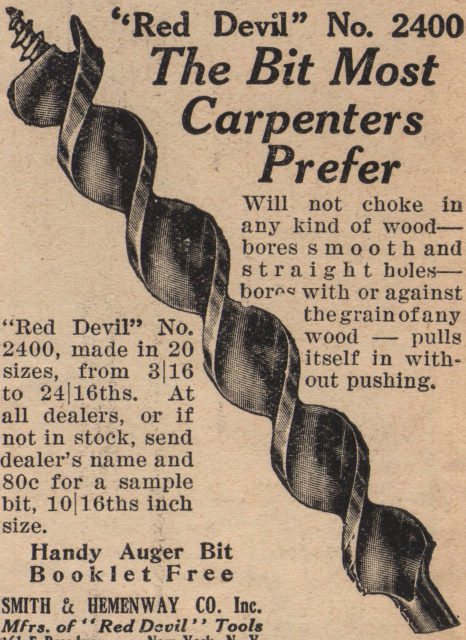
NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics

TRADE MARK Red Devil Tools — Red Devil THE WORLD'S STANDARD — Better Made

"Red Devil" No. 2400 *The Bit Most Carpenters Prefer*



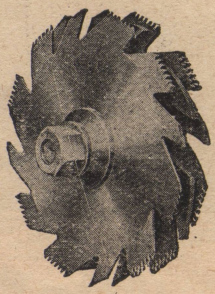
Will not choke in any kind of wood—bores smooth and straight holes—bores with or against the grain of any wood — pulls itself in without pushing.

"Red Devil" No. 2400, made in 20 sizes, from 3|16 to 24|16ths. At all dealers, or if not in stock, send dealer's name and 80c for a sample bit, 10|16ths inch size.

Handy Auger Bit Booklet Free

SMITH & HEMENWAY CO. Inc.
Mfrs. of "Red Devil" Tools
261-E Broadway New York, N. Y.

YOU NEED A HUTHER DADO HEAD



The adjustable groover that cuts with or across grain. Easily adjusted without the use of screws, just add or remove inside cutters to make the desired cut. May be returned if not satisfactory. Sent on approval.

Write for our new catalog No. 43, showing many special tools for your saw rig.

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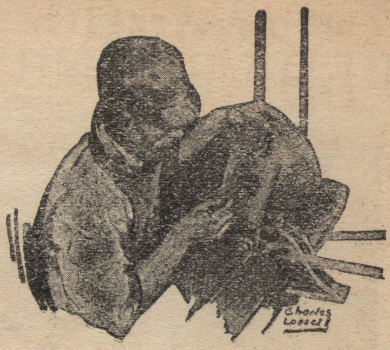

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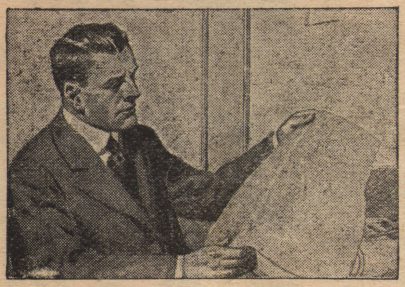

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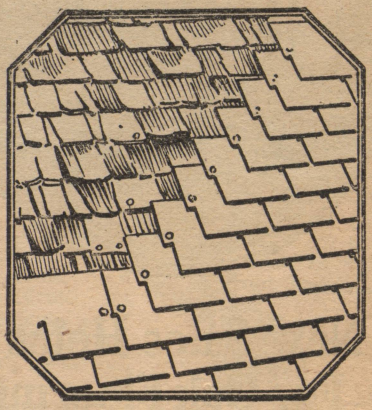

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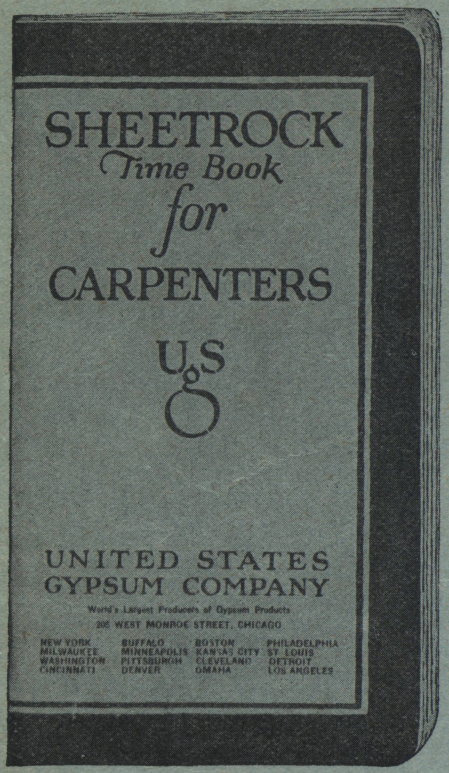

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